

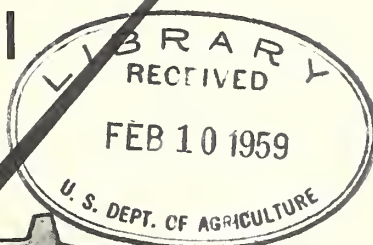
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RESERVE

A60.9
F312

³
**EXPECTED
Varietal
Trends
in**



**FORAGE
CROPS**

^{3a}
Reported by Extension Agronomists
^{5c}
December 1957

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

² U.S. Federal Extension Service

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RESERVE

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Preface

950941

Never before have forage crops occupied such a prominent place as today, in the pattern of American farming. There is a concentration of attention from farmers, scientists, extension workers and many others, who are concerned in various ways.

Progress in forage improvement has been substantial and there is more in immediate prospect. So far, for example, we have only the first of a succession of new and better varieties of hay and pasture plants. Primarily because plant breeders have only recently been able to give much attention to forage crops. There is also a significant trend toward the concentration of forage crop seed production in certain regions of the country.

Wisely guided, this development holds promise. It can insure adequate supplies of good seed and it can shorten the lag between the release and the wide use of improved varieties. But it demands that a practical means be found for informing seed producers of the kind and quantity of seed the ultimate user wants, and these men may be hundreds of miles apart.

Experience shows that farmers are influenced greatly in their choice of variety by what "the trade" has to offer them. It is obvious that the trade can offer most inticingly that sort of seed which was produced most abundantly, and there may be little connection with a particular farmer's need. Neither the farmer's interest nor the seed trade's is served by such a condition.

The importance of providing variety information to both farmers and seed producers - nationally - can be illustrated by a recent experience. At a seed dealers meeting in Erie, Pennsylvania a seedsman inquired "where can I get seed of the varieties you extension men recommend? I am unable to find it now." On the other hand, the Oregon Seed League asked which varieties of seed do Eastern (and other) farmers wish us to grow. Of course these questions are repeated thousands of times.

Most extension men would have difficulty imagining the time will soon come when we can answer both questions with complete satisfaction. Yet, they agree this is the goal. To the extent that it is approached, good seed of approved varieties will displace undesirable seed in trade channels; the distribution of new varieties will be hastened; supply and demand will be brought toward a state of balance and the interests of the farmer and the seed grower will be brought together - to the advantage of both.

This report along with the survey on which it is based is a tool for extension use in striving toward these objectives.

THE 1957
VARIETY TREND REPORT
COMPILED
BY
J. M. SAUNDERS, EXTENSION AGRONOMIST

Purpose

The specific aim of this study is to report, by regions and nationally, the collective judgment of extension agronomists on expected trends in forage crops varieties. Extension agronomists are in a peculiarly favorable position to render this judgment. They are familiar with the performance in their State of different varieties - both old and new. Also important is their knowledge of how readily farmers in their State will make changes.

How information was obtained

A questionnaire and explanatory letter were mailed to one extension agronomist in each of the 48 States. Sixteen forage crops were listed by principal varieties. Agronomists were asked to consider all acreage of each crop whether grown alone or in mixtures, and to estimate the 1957 acreage of each by varieties. ^{1/} They were asked to give their judgment, by varieties, on whether the trend would be (1) stationary, (2) up, or (3) down; and if up or down, whether the rate of change would be (1) slight, (2) moderate, or (3) sharp. Estimates were based on the assumption that seed would be available at realistic prices. Replies were received from all States except Massachusetts, Nebraska, South Dakota, Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma, California, Montana and Wyoming.

How data were summarized and presented

Variety trends were computed for each of four regions and nationally. For this report, the extension regional grouping of States was used. In arriving at trends the estimated 1957 acreage was used as the base for each variety and the following values were applied:

- (a) Direction of change:
 - Down trends indicated by minus (-) value
 - Up trends indicated by plus (+) value
- (b) Rates of change:
 - Stationary = 0
 - Slight change = 1
 - Moderate change = 2
 - Sharp change = 3

Therefore, +1.5 is an upward trend at a rate midway between slight and moderate; and -3 is a sharp down trend.

^{1/} In the use of this material it should be recognized that the acreages reported by varieties are estimates. However, this is, to the best of our knowledge, the most accurate varietal breakdown available.

(cont'd)

Tables were prepared for each crop, by regions and nationally, to show the 1957 acreage of each variety; the percentage of the total acreage; expected trends; the number of States reporting the variety; and the number of States recommending it.

Charts were prepared for each crop to show the present situation and expected trends by varieties. These provide a convenient visual summary of each table. They show where we are now and where extension agronomists, collectively, think we should be headed in terms of varieties. They provide benchmarks for evaluating trends in future studies.

Legume and Grass Seed Outlook information was taken from background material prepared by Agricultural Marketing Service for the 35th Annual Outlook Conference.

Evaluation of Varieties

It can readily be seen on the charts that the expected trend for most new varieties is upward in the areas of adaptation; with downward trends for some of the older varieties. For example, it is interesting to note that for Ranger Alfalfa, representing 35% of the acreage reported, the trend is downward at a slight to moderate rate, while Vernal shows a sharp upward trend. Common shows a downward trend nationally and in every region except the Southern. The report stimulates such significant observations for all the other forage crops.

Opportunities provided by this study

Much forage crop seed is produced outside the area of usage, and production is becoming more centralized each year. Therefore communication between regions is essential to provide guidance to seed producers, handlers and consumers. Good communications would stimulate increased seed production of those varieties being replaced and would hasten production of new varieties. Improved communication between consumer and producer should bring many benefits to both.

Contents

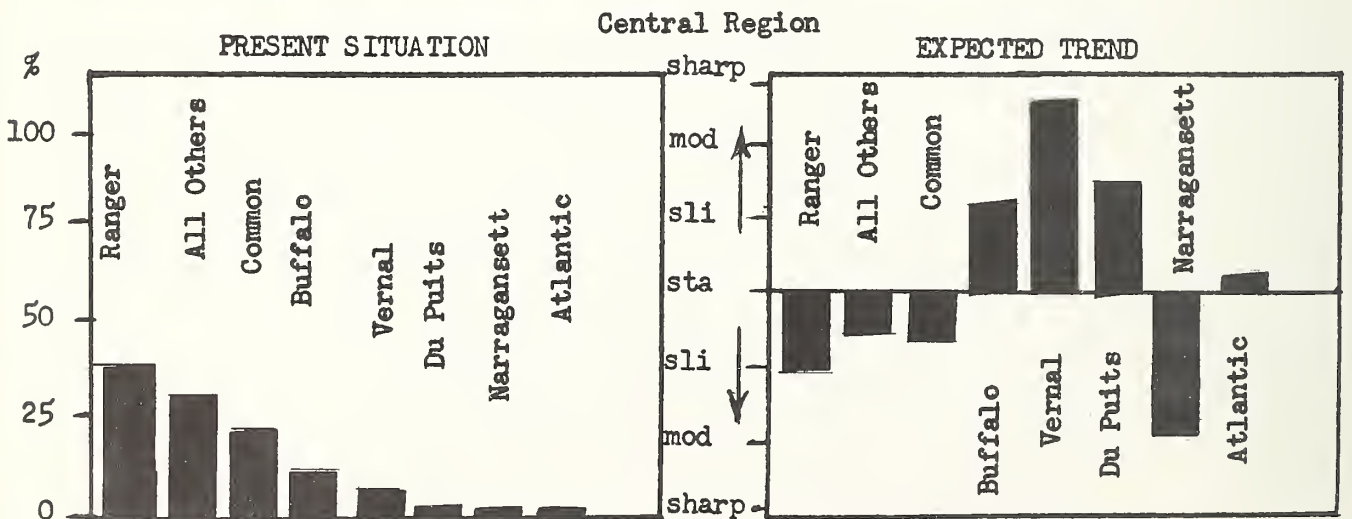
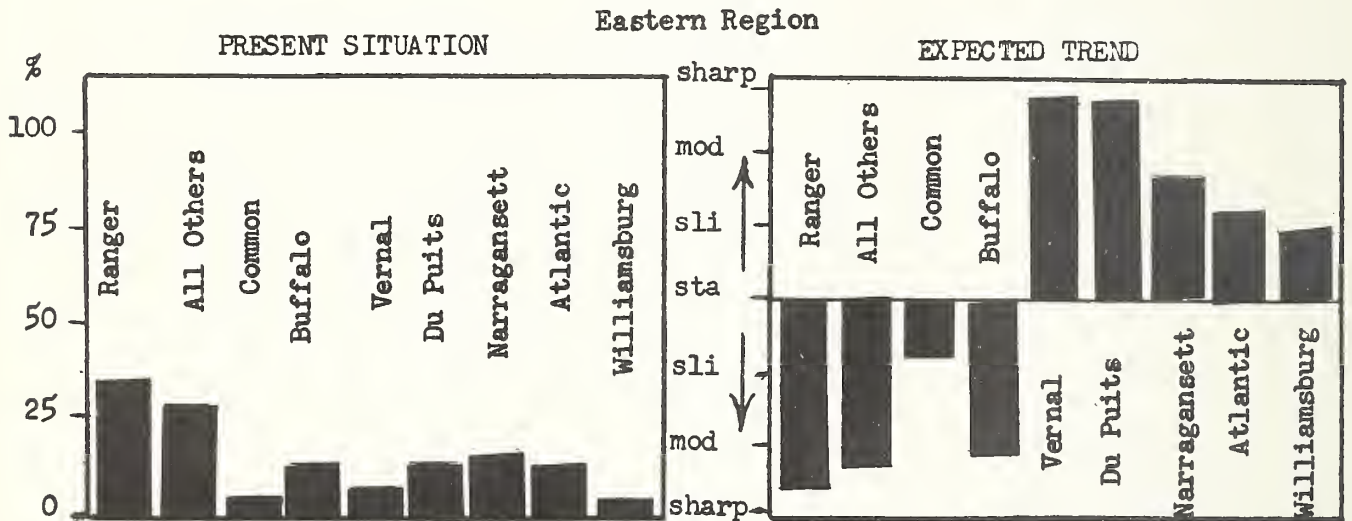
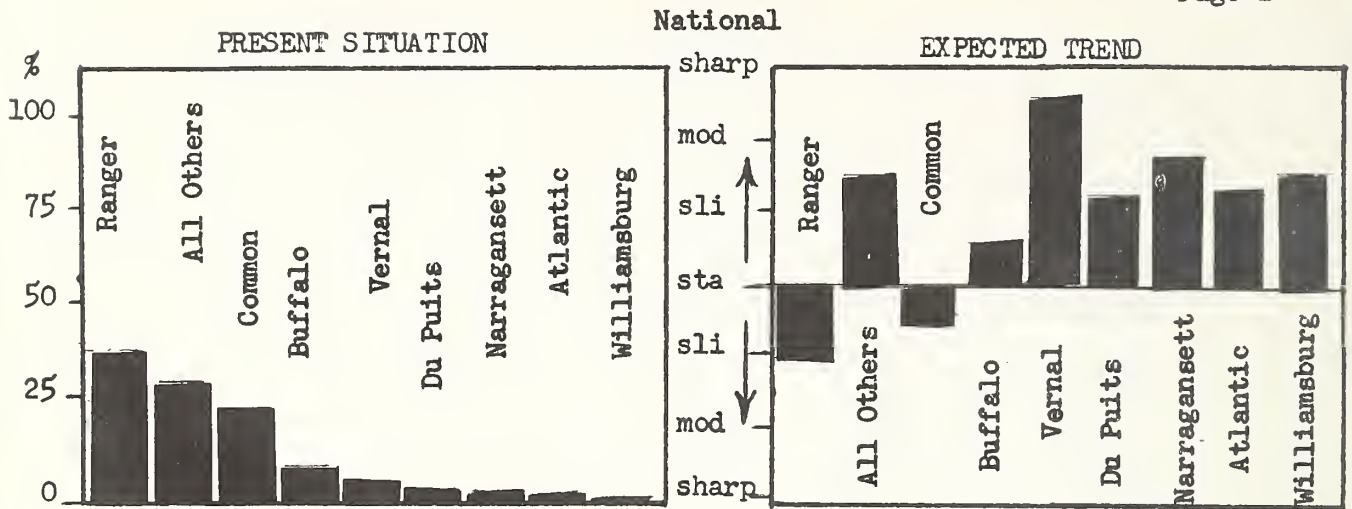
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Sweet Clover	1 & 2	1 & 2	9-12
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TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Alfalfa

Chart 1

Page 1



TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Table 1

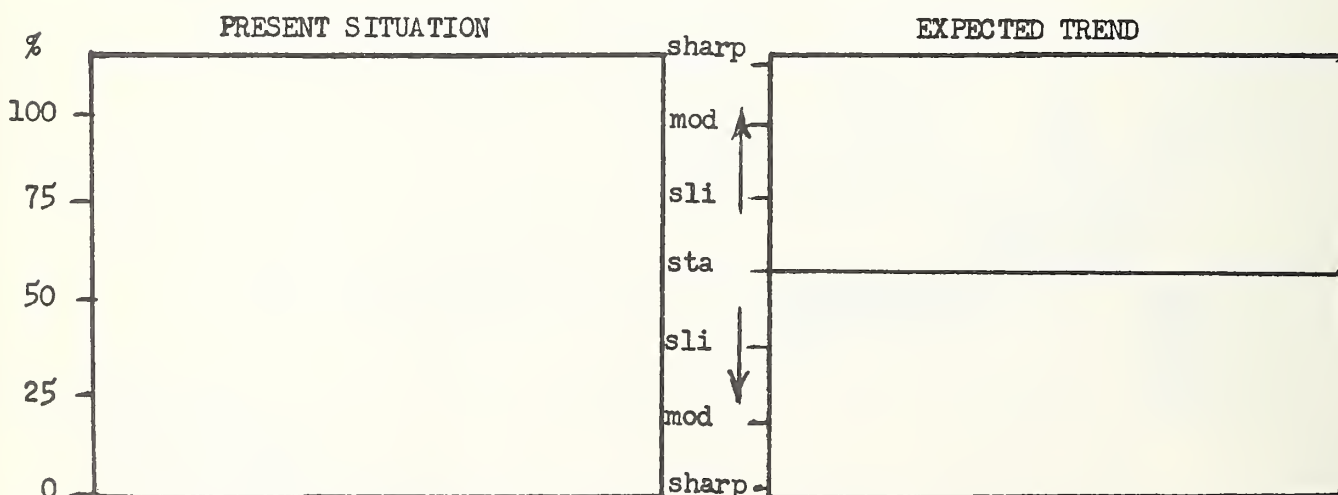
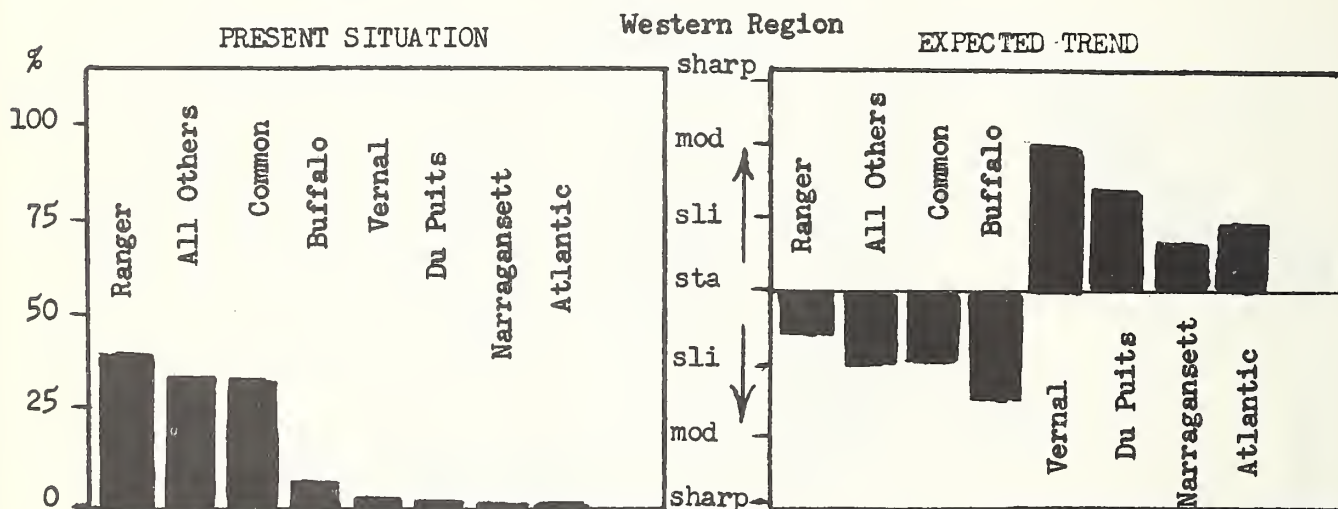
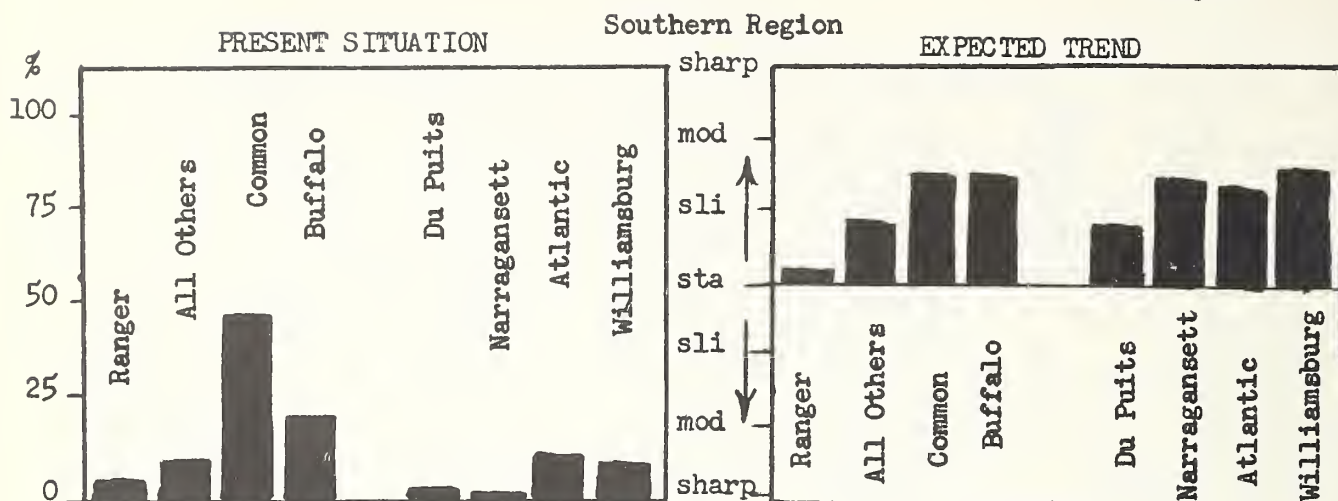
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Alfalfa

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
National					
Atlantic	267,197	1.1	+1.1	20	18
Buffalo	2,008,707	8.7	+0.6	26	23
Common	4,505,082	19.5	-0.6	23	11
Du Puits	404,270	1.7	+1.1	23	17
Narragansett	322,498	1.4	+1.8	18	16
Ranger	8,073,943	35.0	-1.1	29	25
Vernal	957,210	4.2	+2.7	25	25
Williamsburg	129,857	0.5	+1.5	7	7
*All Others	6,357,750	27.5	+1.5	35	8
Total	23,026,514		-0.5		
Eastern Region					
Atlantic	127,147	5.5	+1.1	6	4
Buffalo	173,507	7.5	-2.2	7	5
Common	57,582	2.5	-0.8	3	1
Du Puits	165,670	7.2	+2.8	11	10
Narragansett	295,898	12.9	+1.8	9	9
Ranger	729,943	31.8	-2.9	10	6
Vernal	92,210	4.0	+2.7	10	10
Williamsburg	52,107	2.2	+0.9	2	2
*All Others	598,650	26.1	-2.6	8	0
Total	2,292,714				
Central Region					
Atlantic	34,500	0.2	+0.2	5	5
Buffalo	1,446,000	8.8	+1.1	7	6
Common	3,046,000	18.5	-0.8	7	5
Du Puits	180,500	1.0	+1.3	4	2
Narragansett	1,000	0.001	-2.0	1	0
Ranger	6,220,000	37.9	-1.1	9	9
Vernal	800,500	4.8	+2.8	9	9
Williamsburg	None				
*All Others	4,672,500	28.4	-0.6	8	3
Total	16,401,000				

*Includes: African, Caliverde, Cossack, Grimm, Indian, Hairy Peruvian, Orestan, Ladak and Lahonton

(over)



Alfalfa (cont'd)

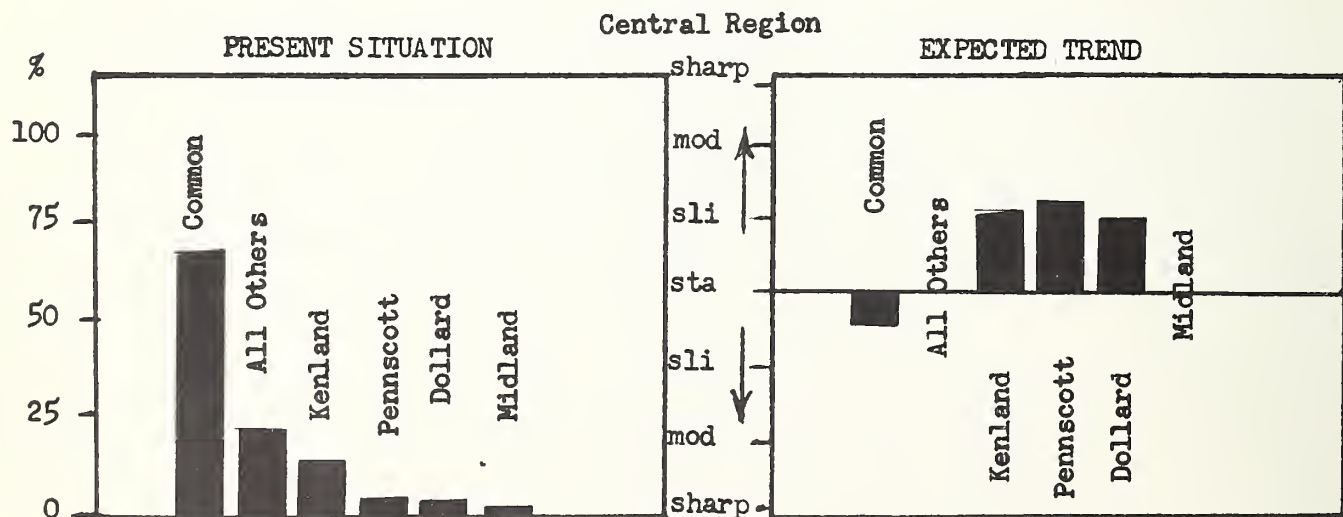
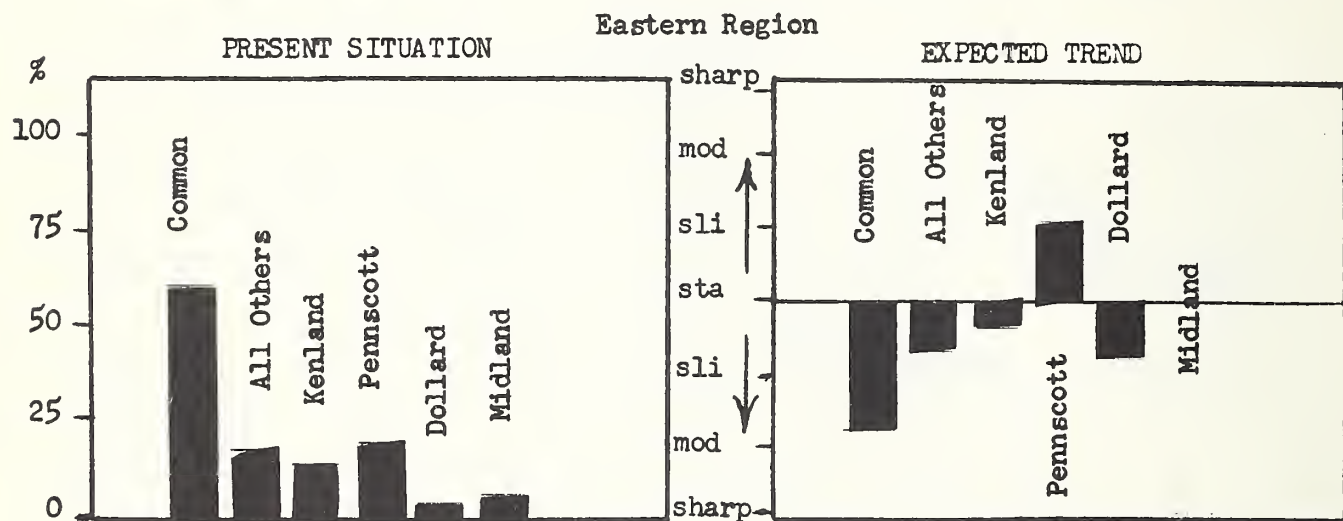
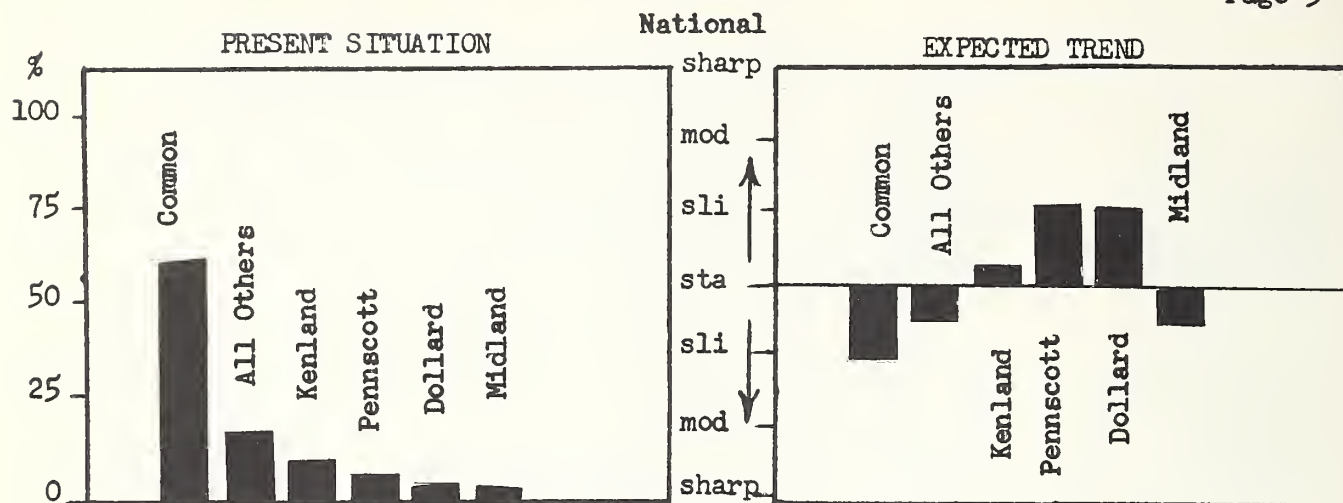
Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>Southern Region</u>					
Atlantic	90,050	9.2	+1.4	7	7
Buffalo	216,500	22.2	+1.5	8	8
Common	476,500	49.0	+1.5	8	5
Du Puits	7,600	0.8	+1.9	4	2
Narragansett	19,100	2.0	+1.7	5	5
Ranger	11,000	1.1	+0.2	3	3
Vernal	None				
Williamsburg	77,750	8.0	+1.8	4	4
*All Others	74,100	7.6	+0.8	6	2
Total	972,600				
<u>Western Region</u>					
Atlantic	15,500	0.4	+0.9	2	2
Buffalo	172,700	5.2	-1.6	4	4
Common	925,000	27.6	-0.8	5	0
Du Puits	50,500	1.5	+1.5	4	3
Narragansett	6,500	0.1	+0.7	3	2
Ranger	1,113,000	33.1	-0.5	7	7
Vernal	64,500	1.9	+2.0	6	6
Williamsburg	None				
*All Others	1,012,500	30.1	-0.1	7	1
Total	3,360,200				

The national trend on Alfalfa is down midway between stationary and slight (-0.5) with Ranger showing the greatest decline of (-1.1). Du Puits, Narragansett, Vernal, Lahonton and Williamsburg, all relatively new varieties, have shown the greatest up-trend. Lahonton, a new variety, showed an upward trend between moderate and sharp. It was included with All Others as it was of little importance outside the western States and represented only 37,500 acres. Although the Alfalfa seed supply is reported as 11% below a year ago, it is close to the five year average or 216 million pounds. The surplus is, however, more than adequate for normal requirements as it is 50 million pounds above the indicated 1956-57 domestic disappearance. Supplies of many certified Alfalfa varieties will again be plentiful with the exception of the newer introductions.

TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES Red Clover

Chart 1

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TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Table 1

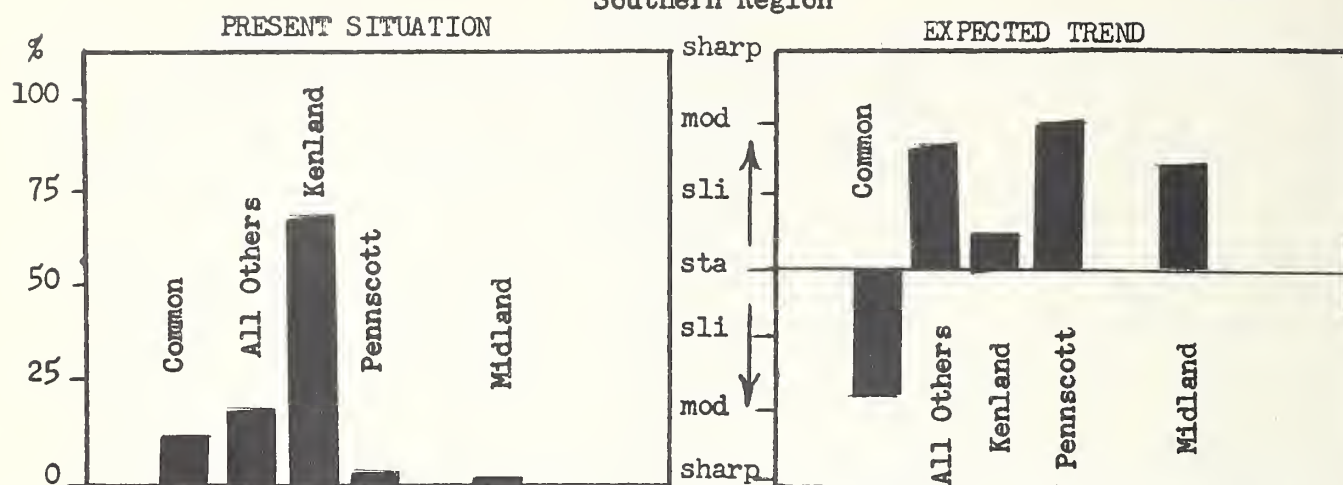
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Red Clover

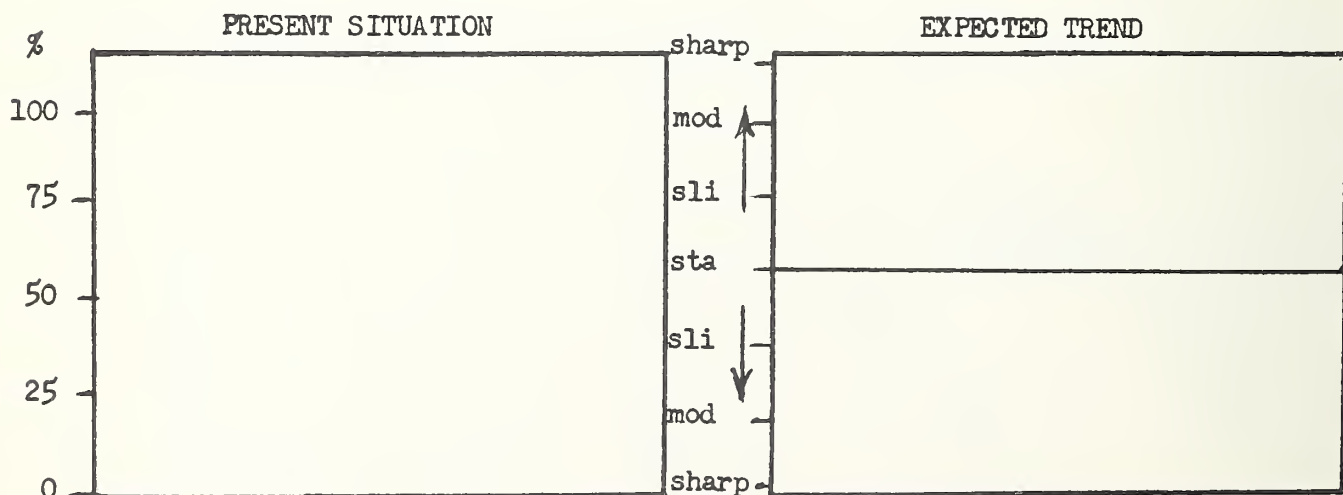
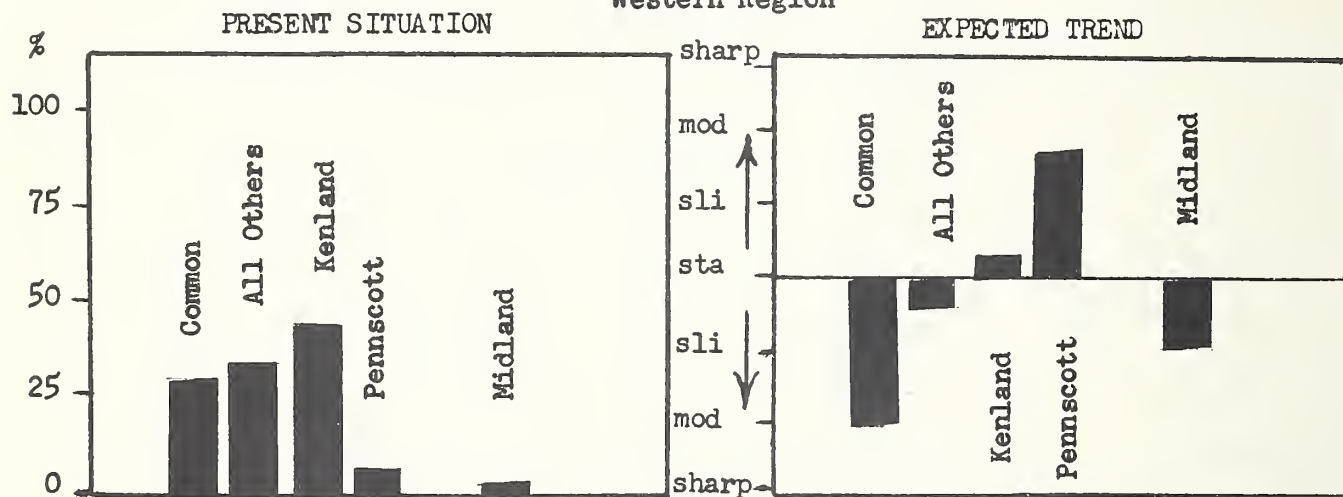
Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>National</u>					
Kenland	1,692,200	13.9	+0.08	32	29
Pennscott	617,000	5.2	+1.0	18	16
Common	7,455,600	61.6	-1.2	16	7
Dollard	68,600	0.6	+0.8	8	8
Midland	17,500	0.2	-0.6	4	1
All Others	2,243,600	18.5	-0.1	19	2
Total	12,094,500		-0.6		
<u>Eastern Region</u>					
Kenland	339,200	9.8	-0.4	11	9
Pennscott	475,000	13.8	+1.0	10	10
Common	2,160,000	62.9	-2.9	5	2
Dollard	3,500	0.1	-0.8	2	2
Midland	5,000	0.4	-3.0	1	0
All Others	446,600	13.0	-0.8	7	0
Total	3,429,300		-0.9		
<u>Central Region</u>					
Kenland	690,900	9.2	+1.0	7	6
Pennscott	105,500	1.4	+1.3	4	3
Common	5,066,600	68.1	-0.4	7	5
Dollard	65,100	0.8	+0.9	6	6
Midland	4,500	0.3	None	1	1
All Others	1,505,000	20.2	None	3	0
Total	7,437,600		-0.2		

(over)

Southern Region



Western Region



Red Clover (cont'd)

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recong
<u>Southern Region</u>					
Kenland	384,100	70.2	+0.3	8	8
Pennscott	7,500	1.5	+2.0	1	0
Common	49,000	8.9	-1.9	2	0
Dollard	None	None	None	0	0
Midland	5,000	0.9	+1.4	1	0
All Others	101,000	18.5	+1.7	6	2
Total	546,600		+0.4		
<u>Western Region</u>					
Kenland	278,000	40.8	+0.2	6	6
Pennscott	29,000	4.2	+1.8	3	3
Common	180,000	26.4	-2.1	2	0
Dollard	None	None	None	0	0
Midland	3,000	0.4	-1.0	1	0
All Others	191,000	28.0	-0.4	3	0
Total	681,000		-1.2		

The trend for Red Clover is down midway between stationary and slight for the United States with only the Southern Region showing some increase. Pennscott shows an increase in each of the four regions ranging from slight to moderate.

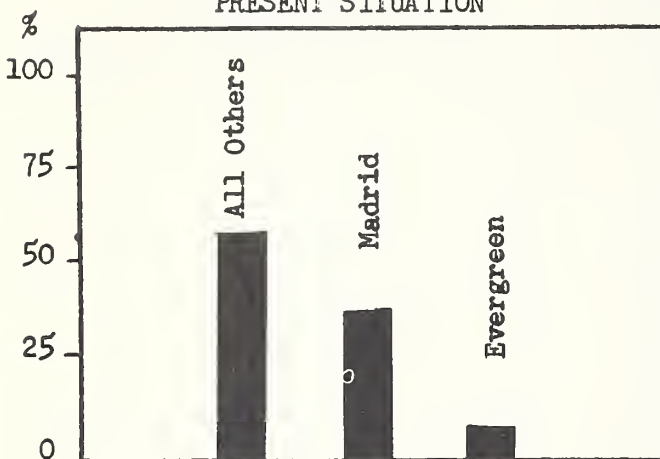
The total supply of Red Clover seed of 95 million pounds is 6% below last year and the smallest in three years. It exceeds the 1956-57 domestic disappearance by 26 million pounds. This indicates that unless there is a reversal in down-trend in the usage of Red Clover, supplies for seeding in the fall of 1957 and spring of 1958 are more than adequate for domestic requirements.

TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES
Sweet Clover

Chart 1

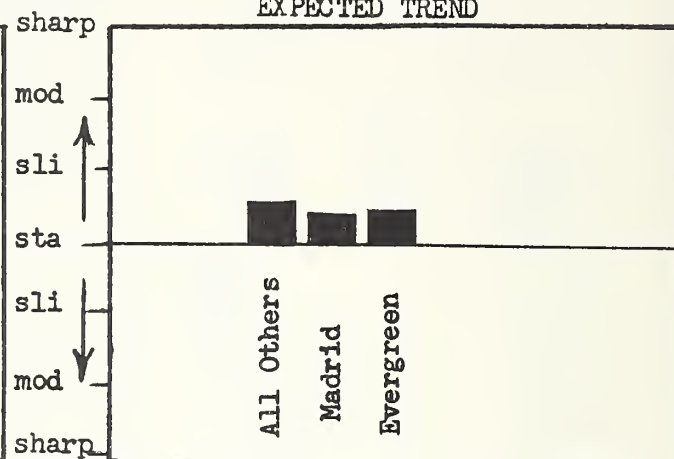
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PRESENT SITUATION

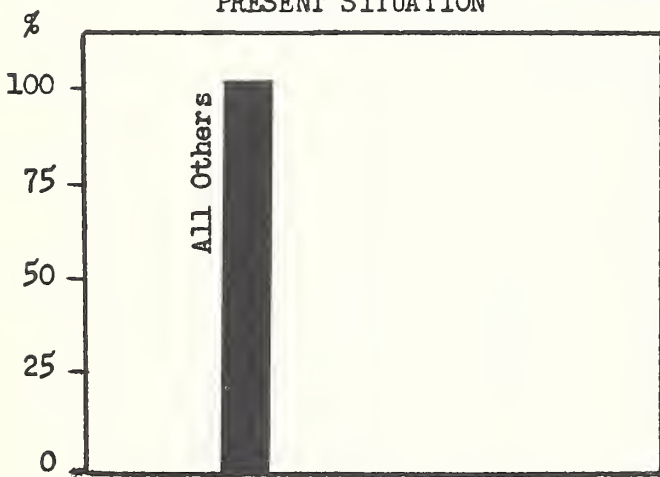


National

EXPECTED TREND

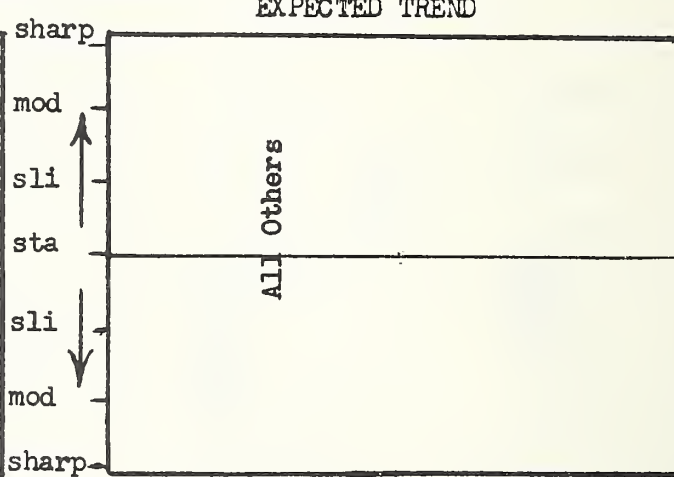


PRESENT SITUATION

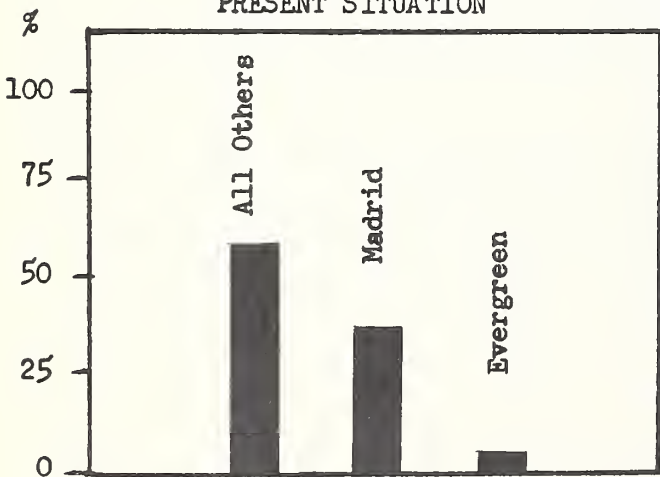


Eastern Region

EXPECTED TREND

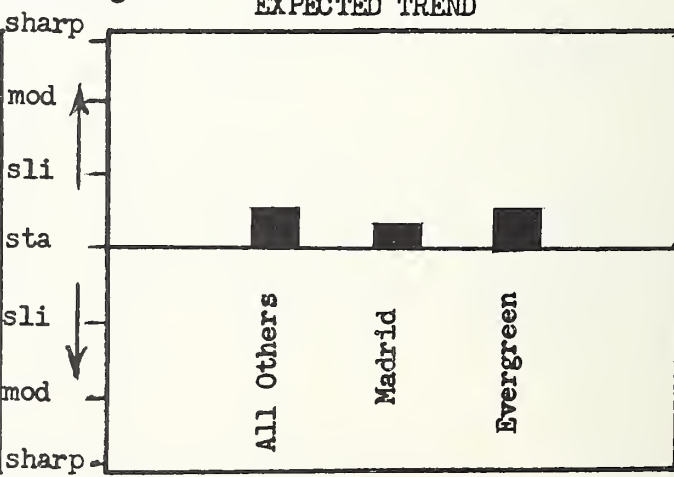


PRESENT SITUATION



Central Region

EXPECTED TREND



TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Sweet Clover

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>National</u>					
Evergreen	171,100	4.7	+0.4	7	4
Madrid	1,225,200	34.1	+0.3	15	13
All Others	2,198,650	61.1	+0.5	21	10
Total	3,594,950		+0.4		

Eastern Region

Evergreen	None				
Madrid	None				
All Others	1,150	100	None	3	0
Total	1,150				

Central Region

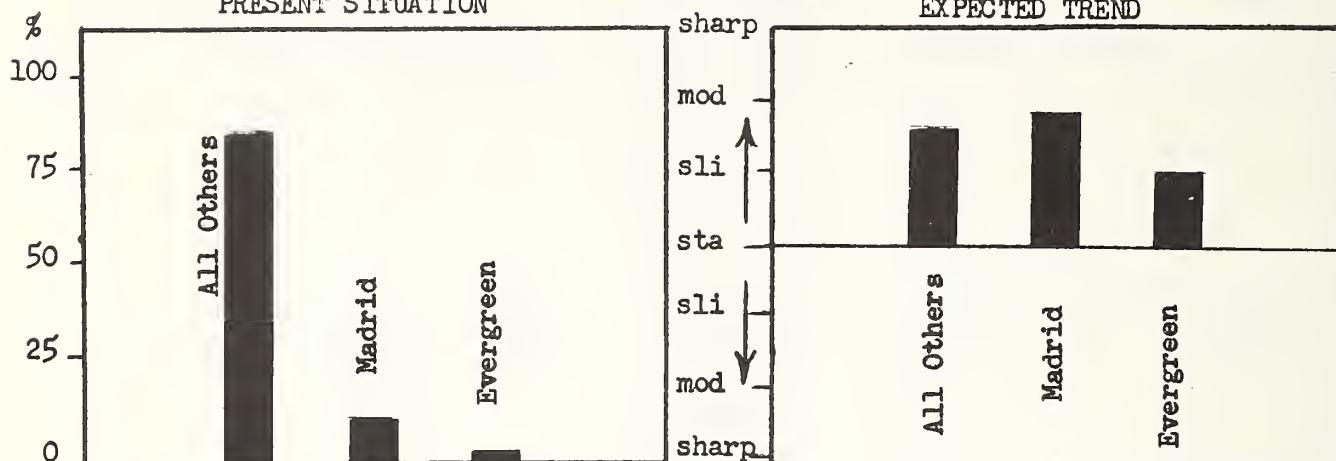
Evergreen	171,000	5.3	+0.4	6	3
Madrid	1,130,000	35.4	+0.3	7	6
All Others	1,890,000	59.2	+0.5	7	5
Total	3,191,000				

(over)

PRESENT SITUATION

Southern Region

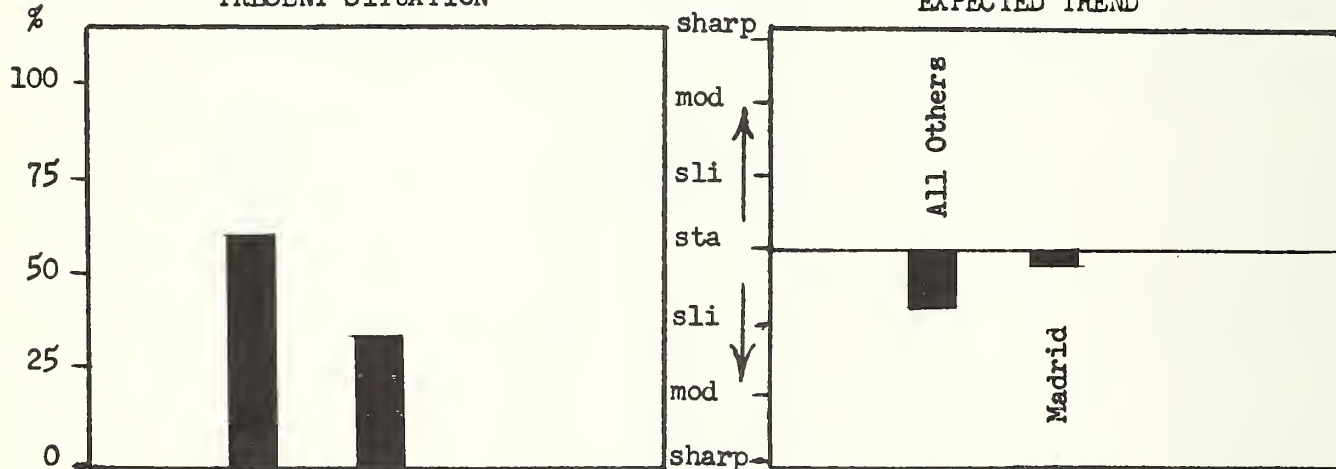
EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

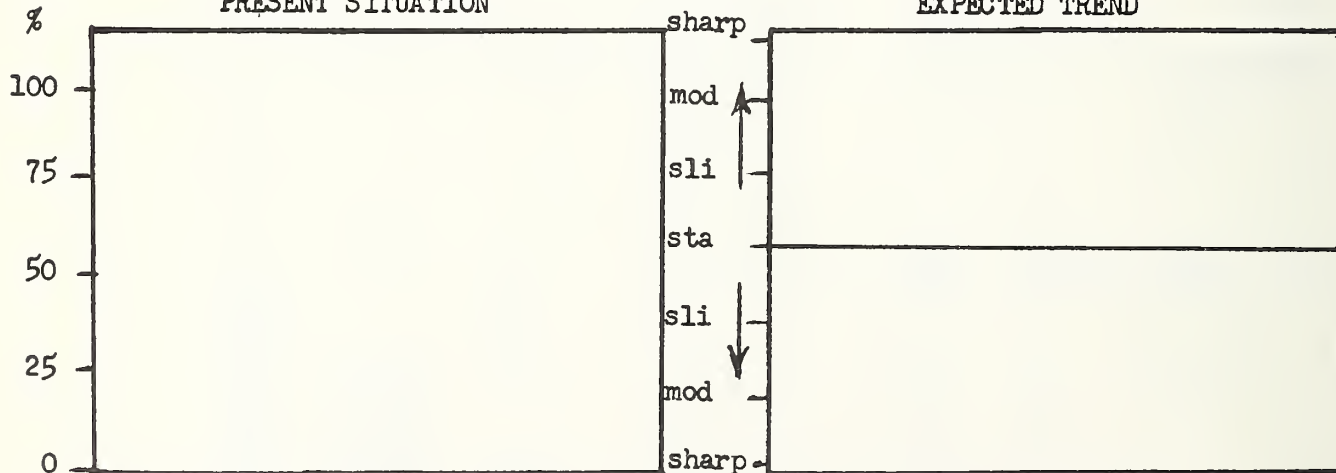
Western Region

EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

EXPECTED TREND



Sweet Clover (cont'd)

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E Rptg	Recomg
<u>Southern Region</u>					
Evergreen	100	0.2	+1.0	1	1
Madrid	21,500	11.7	+1.8	3	2
All Others	161,000	88.1	+1.7	4	3
Total	182,600				
<u>Western Region</u>					
Evergreen	None				
Madrid	73,700	33.4	-0.2	5	5
All Others	146,500	66.5	-0.8	5	2
Total	220,200				

Approximately 90% of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of Sweet Clover was reported from the Central Region. The Madrid variety was predominant in the Central, Southern and Western Regions.

Domestic disappearance of Sweet Clover seed has declined steadily from a level of 77 million pounds down to 49 million pounds during the past 7-years. The indicated current total supply of 57.8 million pounds will be close to 9 million pounds above domestic needs next year. Prices received by growers for 1957 crop of Sweet Clover seed, were \$7.20 per 100 pounds on October 15, sharply lower than the \$10.00 received a year earlier, and the lowest since 1942. Sweet Clover will undoubtedly be one of the lowest priced legumes available for seeding in the spring of 1958 and may receive attention from price-conscious users.

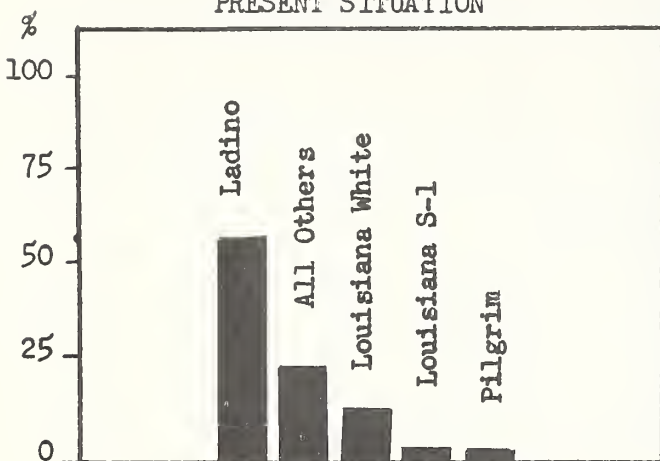
TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

White Clover

Chart 1

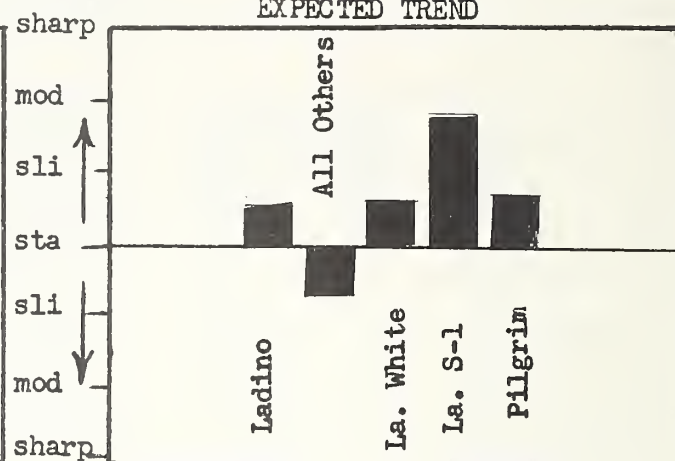
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PRESENT SITUATION

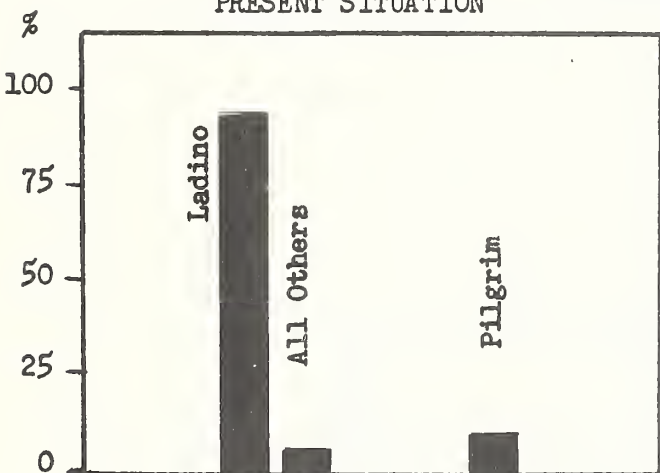


National

EXPECTED TREND

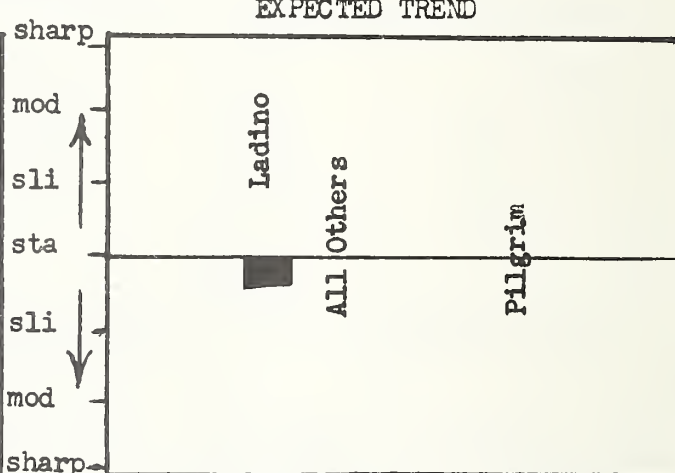


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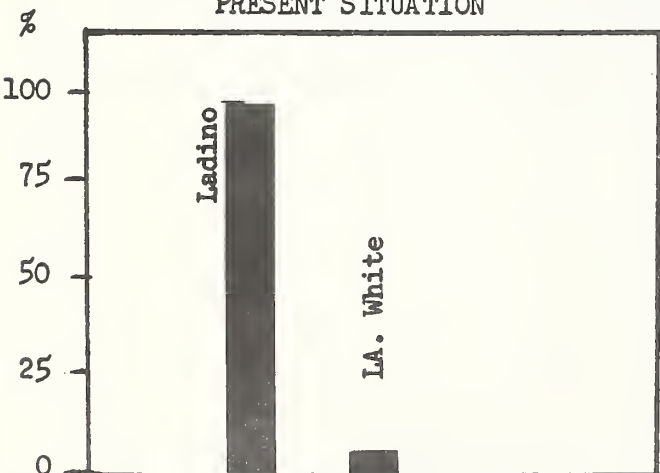


Eastern Region

EXPECTED TREND

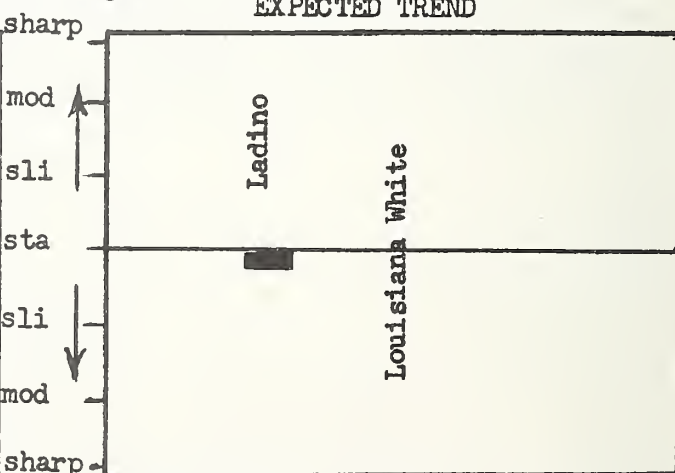


PRESENT SITUATION



Central Region

EXPECTED TREND



TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Table 1

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White Clover

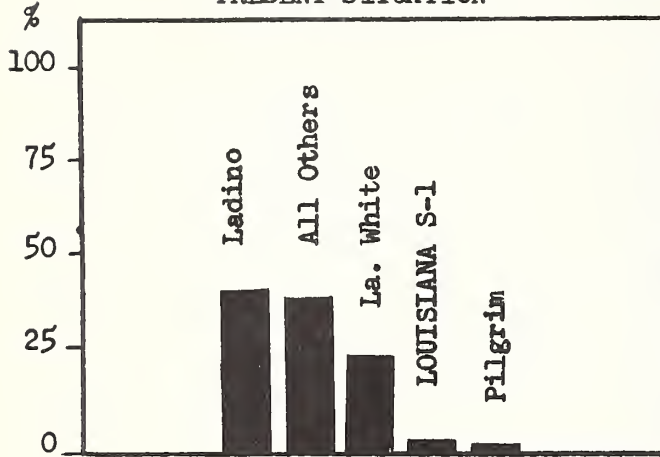
Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>National</u>					
Ladino	6,608,500	61.7	+0.3	31	30
Louisiana S-1	92,100	0.9	+1.9	5	5
Pilgrim	75,500	0.7	+0.6	8	8
Louisiana White	1,292,500	12.0	+0.5	5	5
*All Others	2,625,500	24.5	-0.7	13	9
Total	10,694,100		+0.1		
<u>Eastern Region</u>					
Ladino	855,000	92.8	-0.3	11	11
Louisiana S-1	None				
Pilgrim	50,000	5.4	None	6	6
Louisiana White	None				
*All Others	16,000	1.7	None	2	1
Total	921,000				
<u>Central Region</u>					
Ladino	3,250,000	97.0	-0.2	6	6
Louisiana S-1	None				
Pilgrim	None				
Louisiana White	None				
*All Others	100,000	3.0	None	1	1
Total	3,350,000				

*Includes: Alalu, Louisiana Imported and Louisiana Common

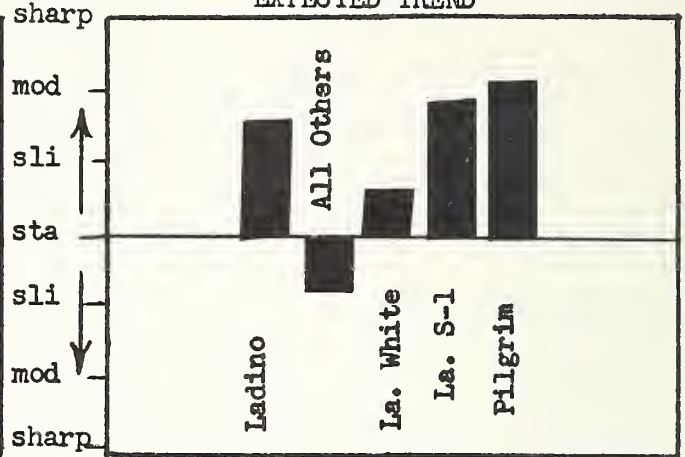
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Southern Region

PRESENT SITUATION

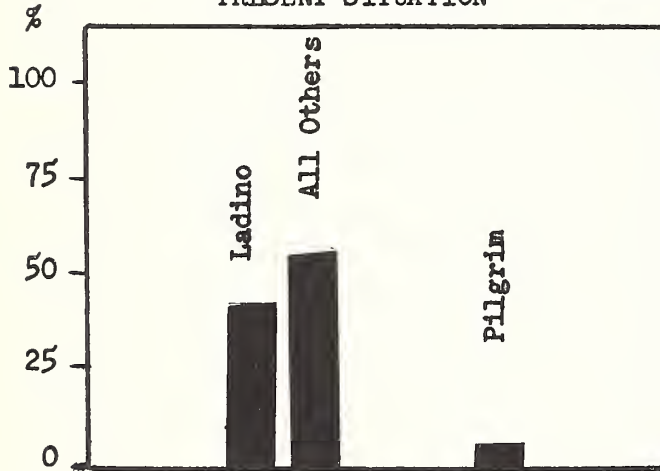


EXPECTED TREND

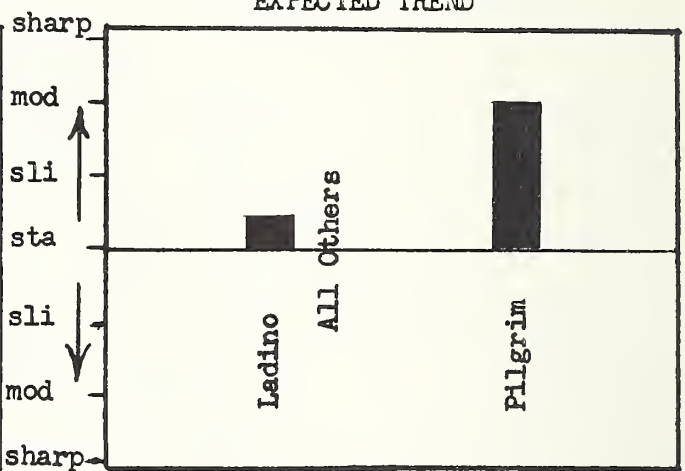


Western Region

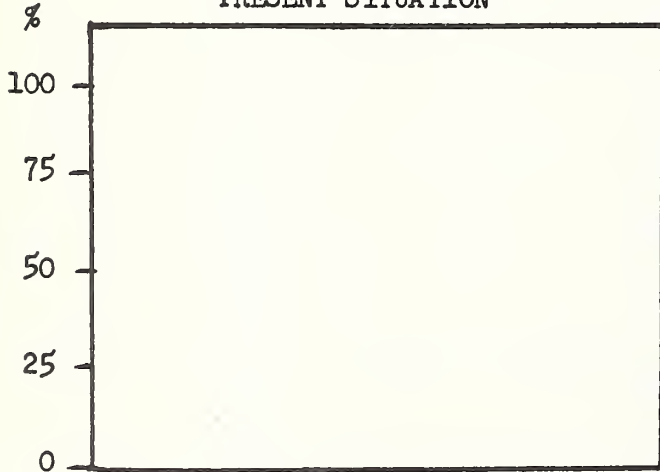
PRESENT SITUATION



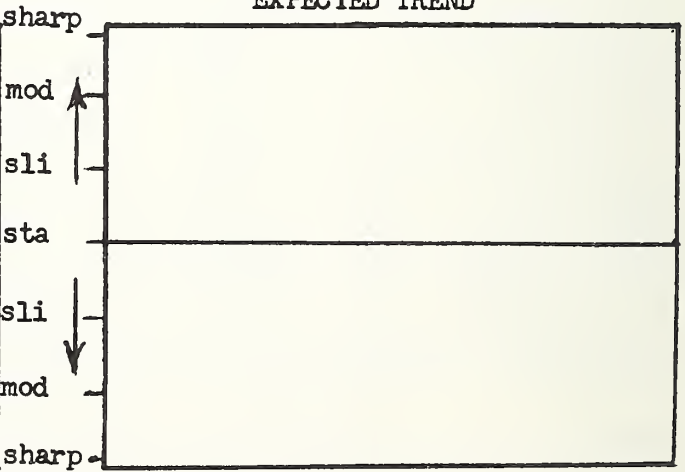
EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION



EXPECTED TREND



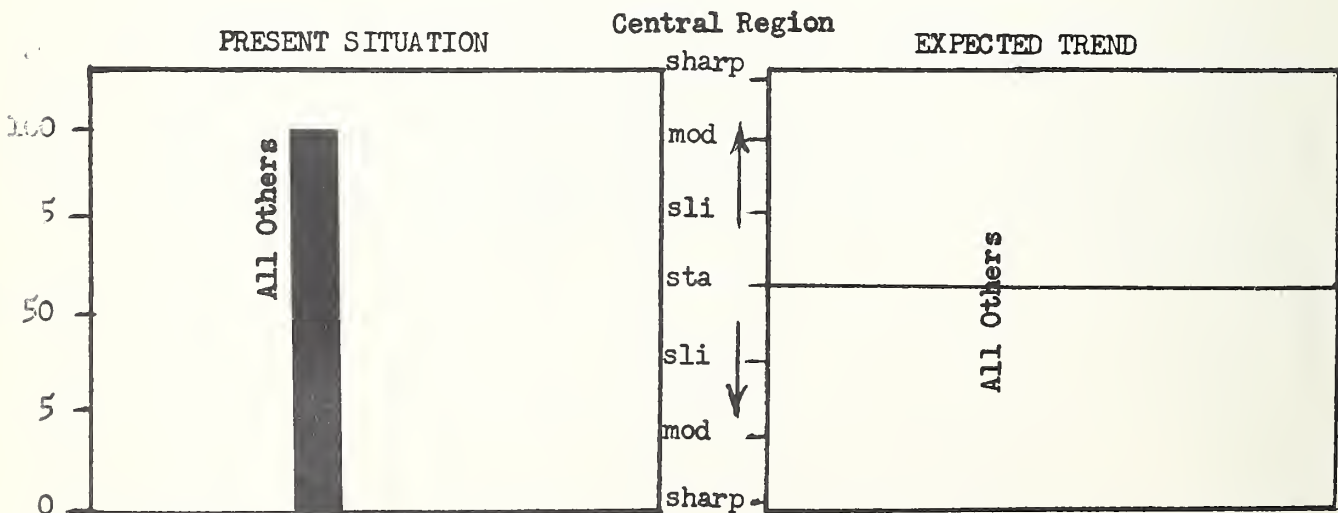
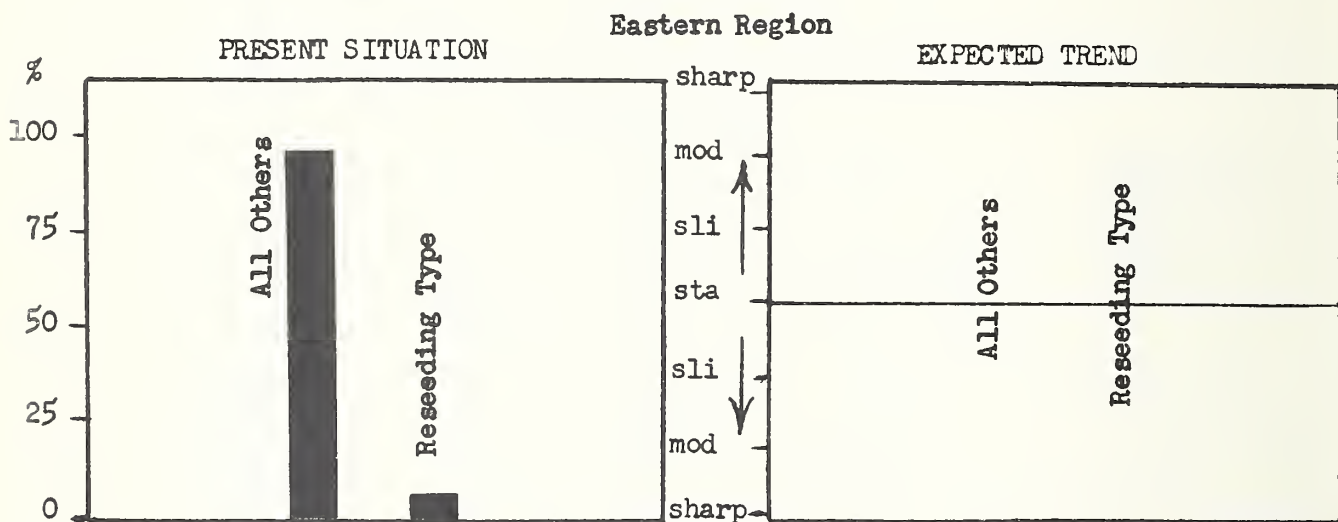
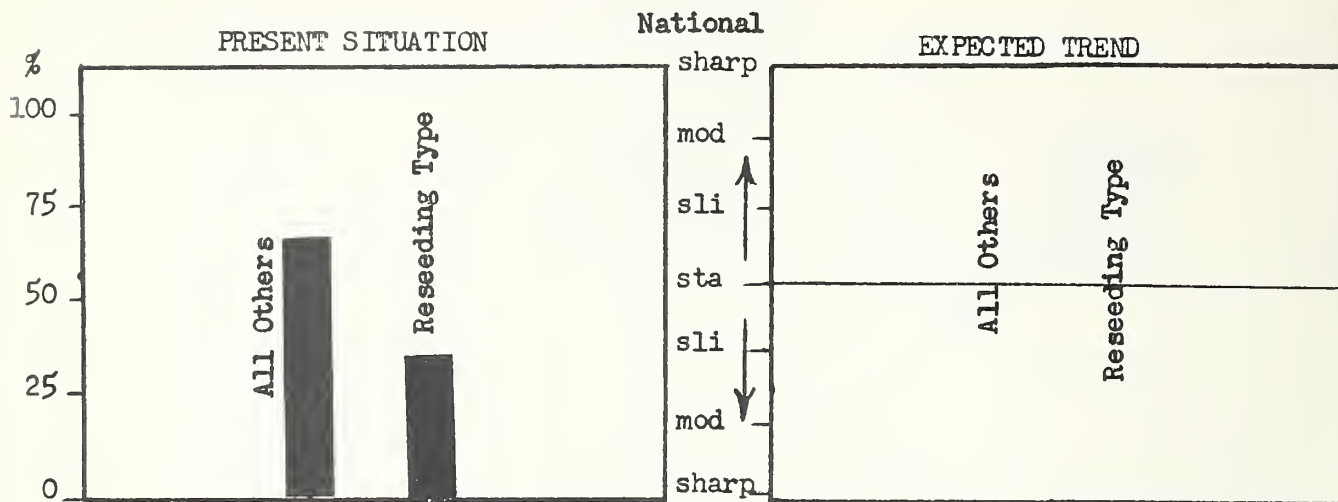
White Clover (cont'd)

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E Rptg	Recomg
<u>Southern Region</u>					
Ladino	2,300,500	38.8	+1.4	8	8
Louisiana S-1	92,100	1.5	+1.9	5	5
Pilgrim	500	0.1	+2.0	1	1
Louisiana White	1,250,500	21.8	+0.5	5	5
*All Others	2,240,500	37.8	-0.9	6	4
Total	5,884,100				
<u>Western Region</u>					
Ladino	203,000	40.8	+0.3	7	6
Louisiana S-1	None				
Pilgrim	25,000	5.1	+2.0	1	1
Louisiana White	None				
*All Others	269,000	54.1	+0.05	4	3
Total	497,000				

The total supply of 7.6 million pounds of White Clover seed exceeds last year's total by 17% and is the largest in five years. Compared with domestic usage in recent years, the supply of this seed is in a surplus position. Prices to growers on October 15, 1957 were \$35.60 per 100 pounds, far below last year's price of \$68.10 and the average of \$54.96. Sales by growers to mid-October were the slowest in 7 years. Although the current supply of Ladino clover seed indicated at 12.3 million pounds is down 25% from last year it is more than double the average domestic disappearance.

TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES
Crimson Clover

Chart 1
 Page 17



TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Table 1

Page 18

Crimson Clover

Variety	1957	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
	Acreage			Rptg	Recomg
National					
Reseeding Type	680,300	32.6	None	10	9
*All Others	1,414,500	67.5	None	14	8
Total	2,094,820		None		

Eastern Region

Reseeding Type	500	2.1	None	1	1
*All Others	22,520	97.8	0.08	5	4
Total	23,020				

Central Region

Reseeding Type	2,800	100	None	1	1
*All Others	None				
Total	2,800				

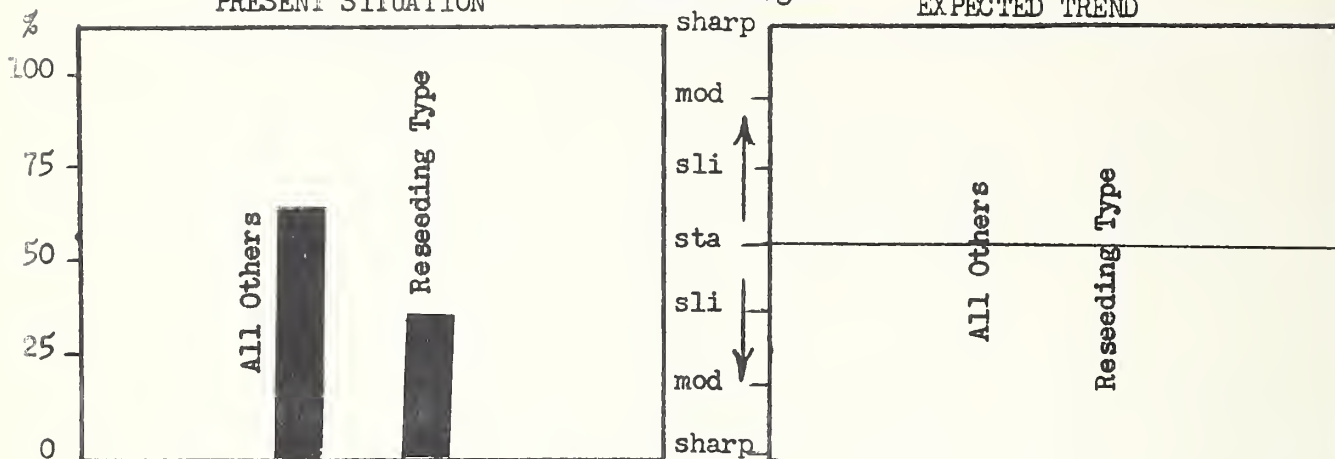
*Includes: Alabama, Dixie, Auburn and Autauga

(over)

PRESENT SITUATION

Southern Region

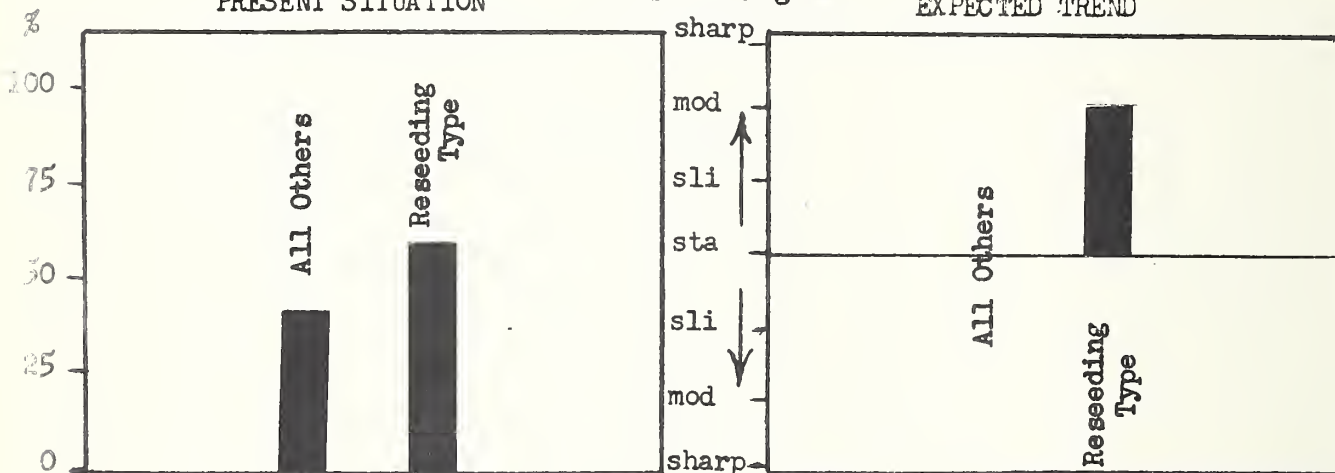
EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

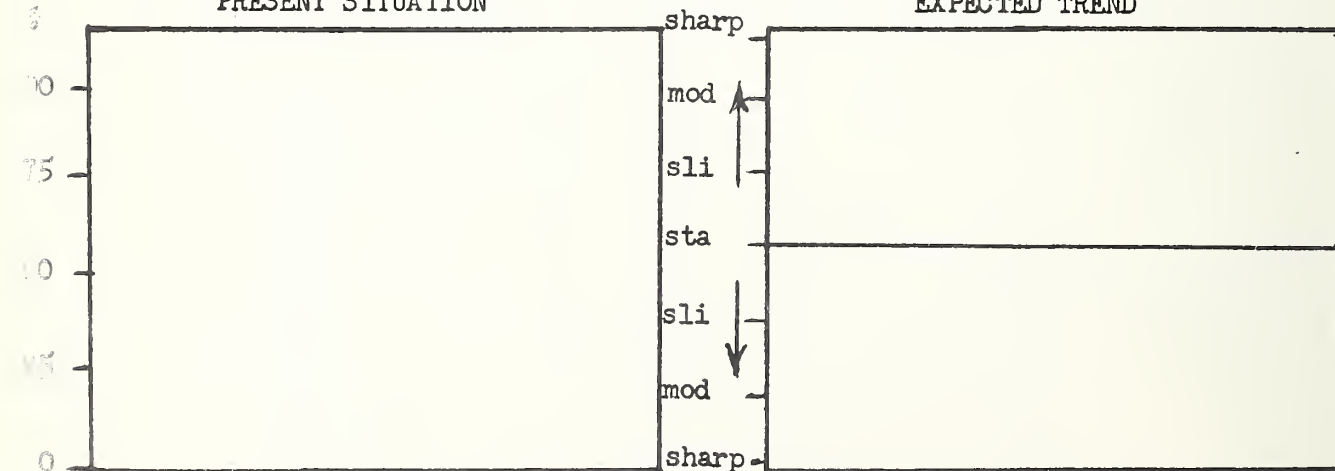
Western Region

EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

EXPECTED TREND



Crimson Clover (cont'd)

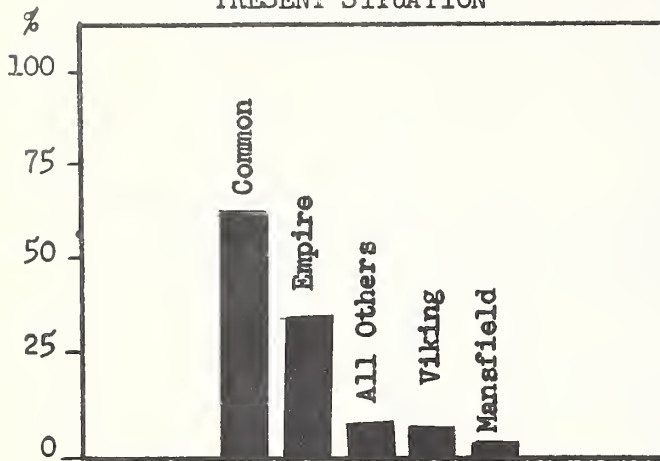
Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>Southern Region</u>					
Reseeding Type	671,000	32.6	0.01	8	6
*All Others	1,387,000	67.3	0.02	8	3
Total	2,058,000				
<u>Western Region</u>					
Reseeding Type	6,000	54.5	+2.0	1	1
*All Others	5,000	45.4	None	1	1
Total	11,000				

TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES
Birdsfoot Trefoil

Chart 1

Page 21

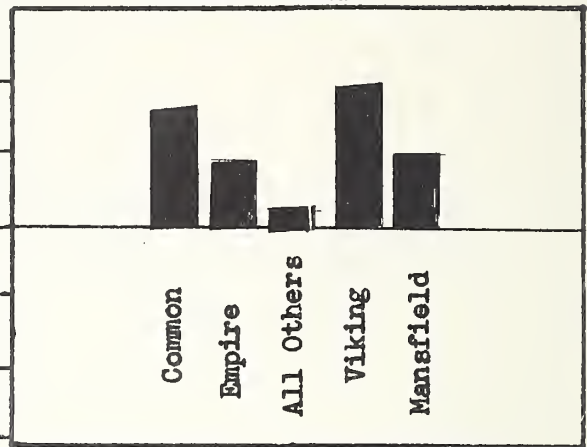
PRESENT SITUATION



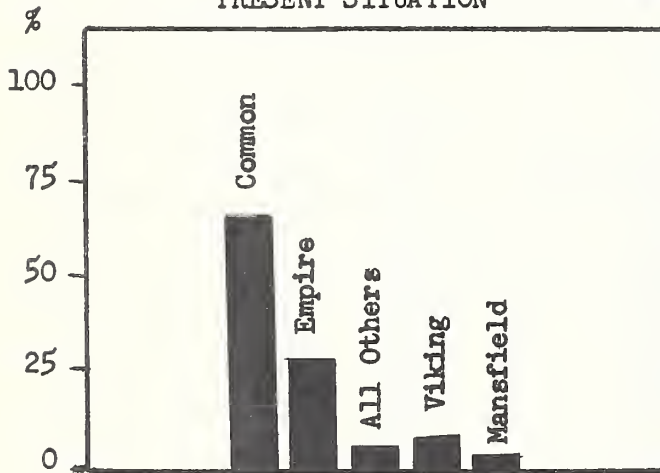
National

sharp
mod
sli
sta
sli
mod
sharp

EXPECTED TREND



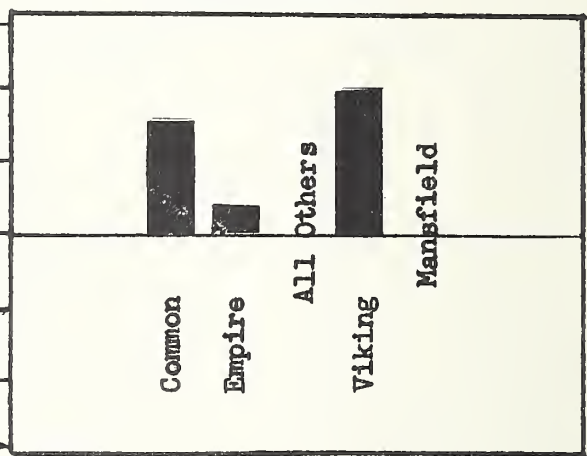
PRESENT SITUATION



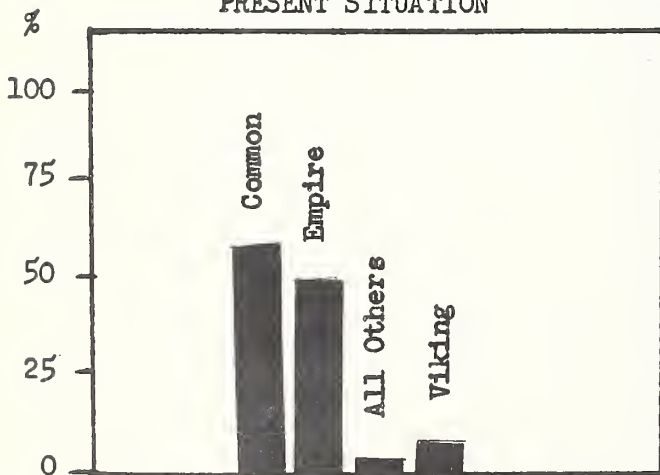
Eastern Region

sharp
mod
sli
sta
sli
mod
sharp

EXPECTED TREND



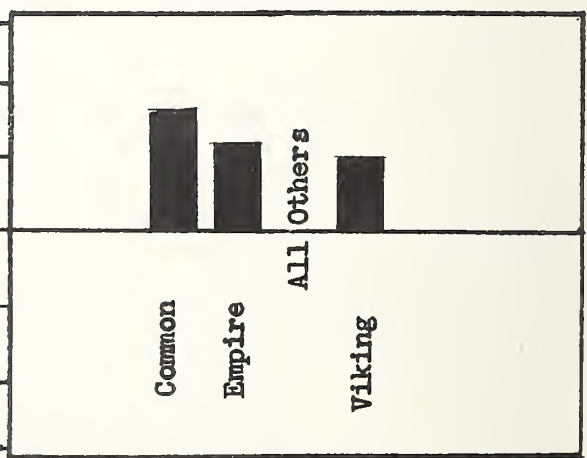
PRESENT SITUATION



Central Region

sharp
mod
sli
sta
sli
mod
sharp

EXPECTED TREND



TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Birdsfoot Trefoil

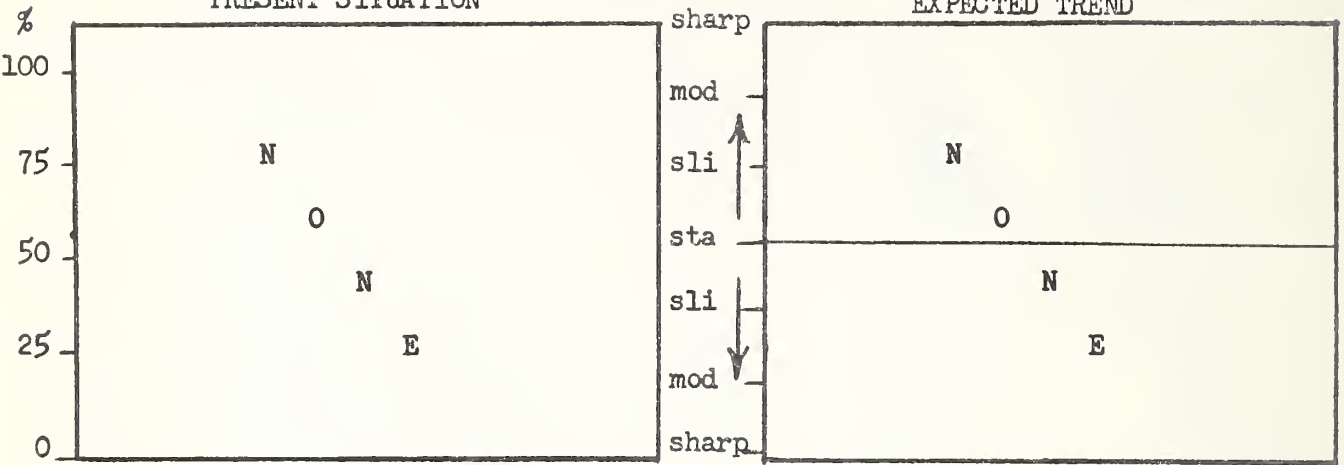
Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>National</u>					
Empire	255,100	33.1	+0.8	20	18
Mansfield	5,650	0.7	+1.0	4	4
Viking	19,475	2.5	+2.0	10	10
Common	467,450	60.7	+1.6	10	9
All Others	22,225	2.8	+0.1	9	2
Total	769,900		+1.3		
<u>Eastern Region</u>					
Empire	111,400	25.5	+0.2	10	9
Mansfield	5,650	1.2	+0.1	5	5
Viking	14,675	3.3	+2.0	8	8
Common	291,450	66.9	+1.6	5	5
All Others	12,225	2.8	+0.02	5	1
Total	435,400				
<u>Central Region</u>					
Empire	142,700	45.6	+1.3	9	8
Mansfield	None				
Viking	4,800	1.5	+1.0	2	2
Common	164,000	52.4	+1.7	4	3
All Others	1,000	0.3	None	1	0
Total	312,500				

(over)

Southern Region

PRESENT SITUATION

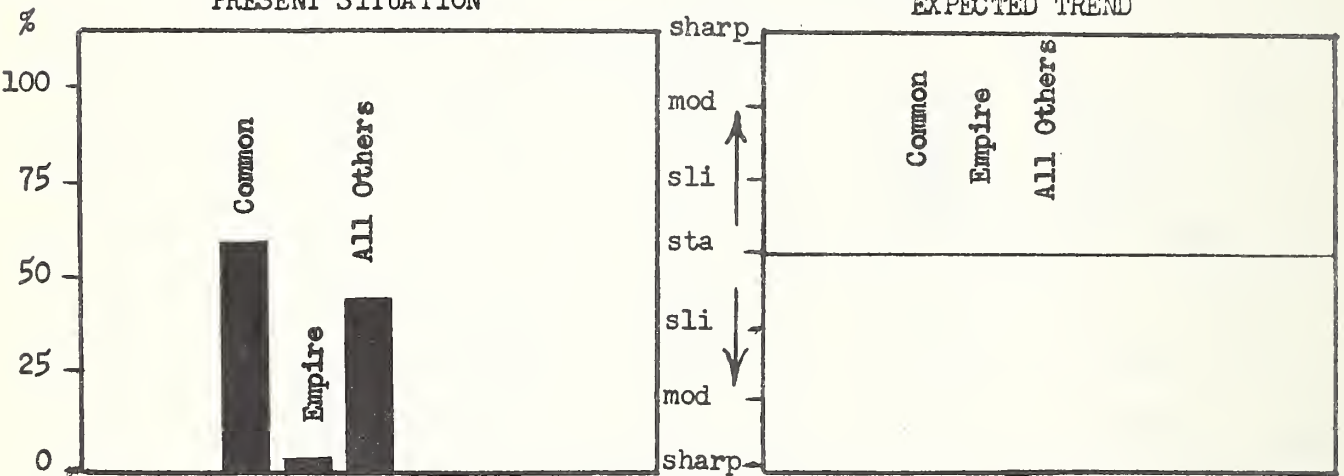
EXPECTED TREND



Western Region

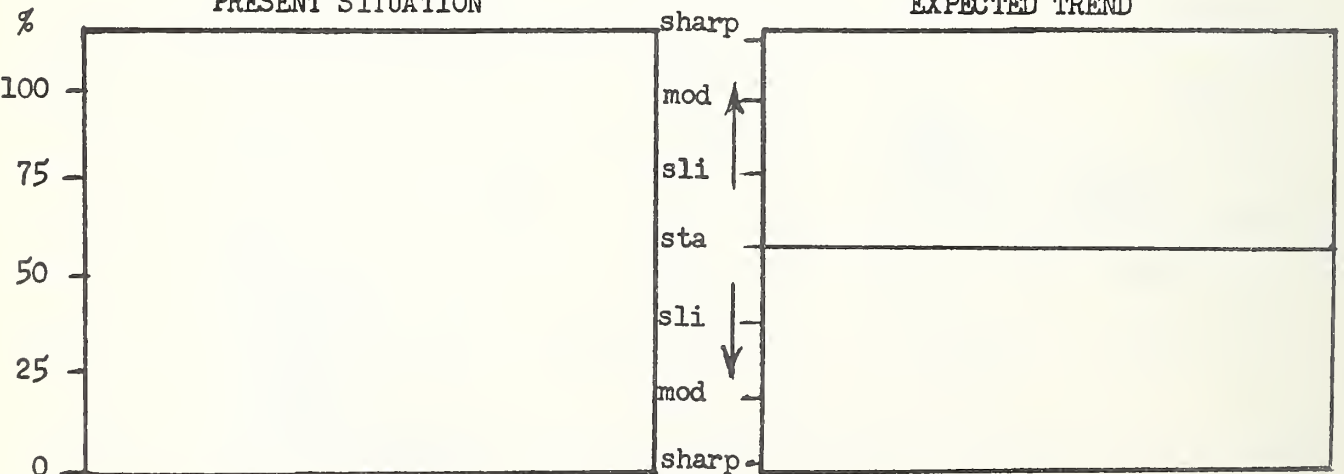
PRESENT SITUATION

EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

EXPECTED TREND



Birdsfoot Trefoil (cont'd)

Variety	1957	Percent	Trend	S T A T E	
	Acreage	of Total		Rptg	Recomg
<u>Southern Region</u>					
Empire	None				
Mansfield	None				
Viking	None				
Common	None				
All Others	None				
Total	None				
<u>Western Region</u>					
Empire	1,000	0.04	None	1	1
Mansfield	None				
Viking	None				
Common	12,000	57.1	None	1	1
All Others	9,000	42.8	+0.2	3	1
Total	22,000				

TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Chart 1

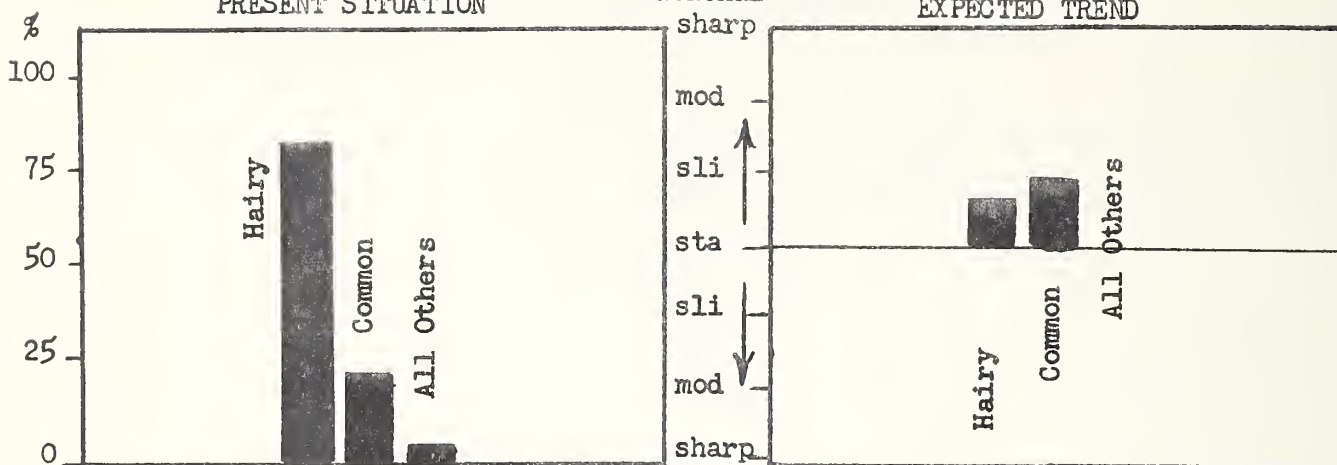
Vetch

Page 25

PRESENT SITUATION

National

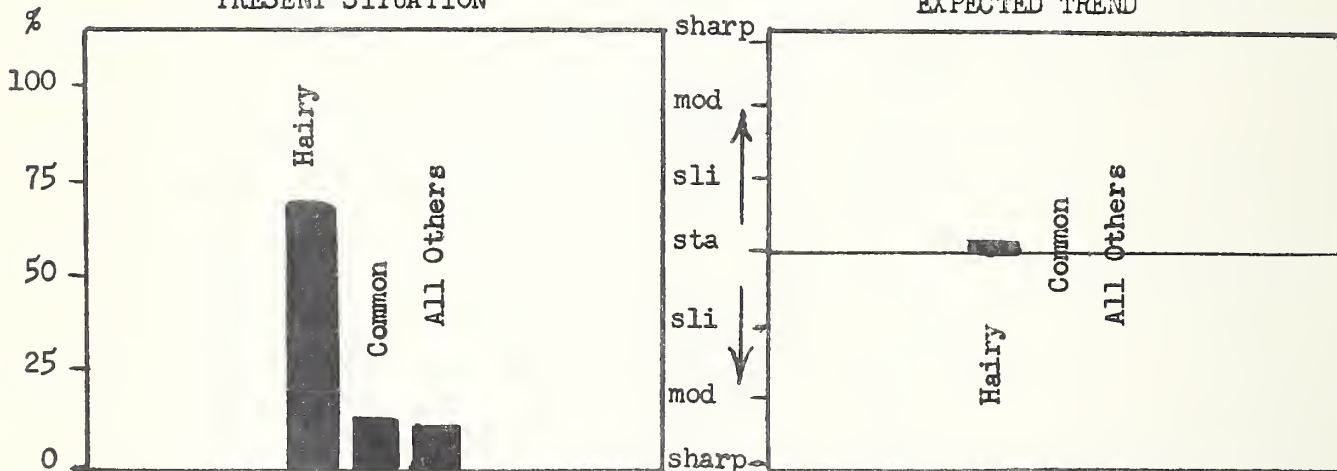
EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

Eastern Region

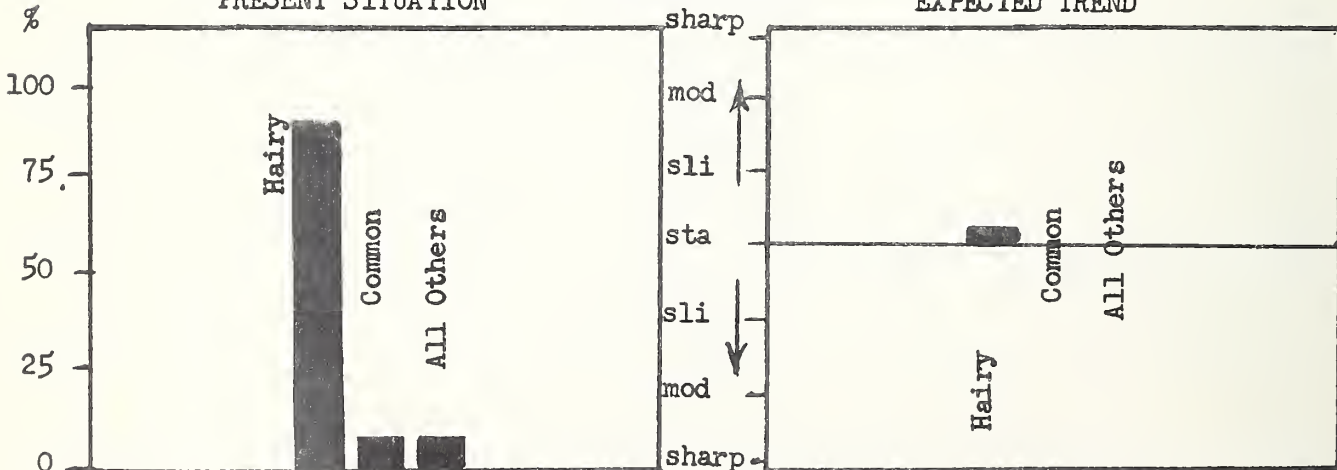
EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

Central Region

EXPECTED TREND



TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Vetch

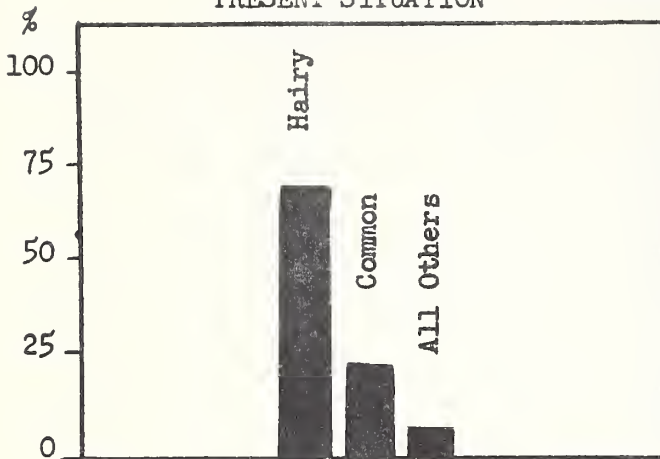
Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>National</u>					
Hairy	1,376,100	76.0	+0.6	20	19
Common	345,100	19.0	+0.9	12	6
All Others	89,000	4.9	None	4	4
Total	1,810,200		+0.7		
<u>Eastern Region</u>					
Hairy	10,600	72.1	+0.07	5	5
Common	2,100	14.2	None	3	0
All Others	2,000	13.6	None	2	1
Total	14,700				
<u>Central Region</u>					
Hairy	282,000	89.5	+0.09	5	4
Common	17,000	5.4	None	3	0
All Others	16,000	5.1	None	2	0
Total	315,000				

(over)

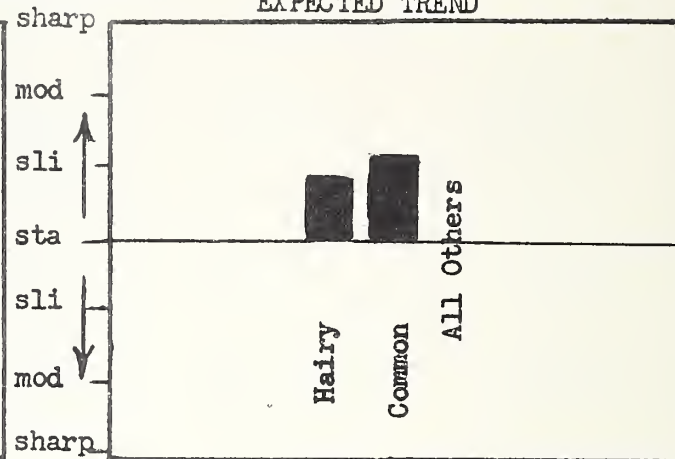
Vetch (cont'd)

Southern Region

PRESENT SITUATION

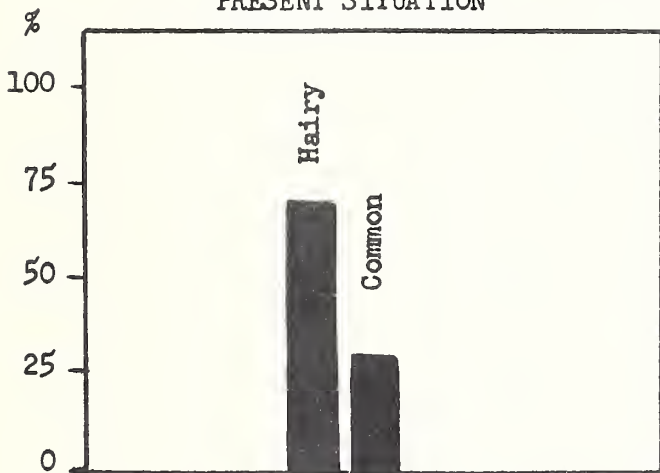


EXPECTED TREND

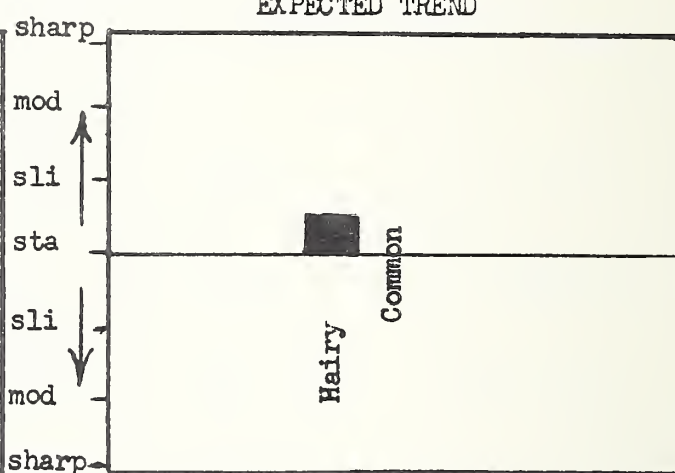


Western Region

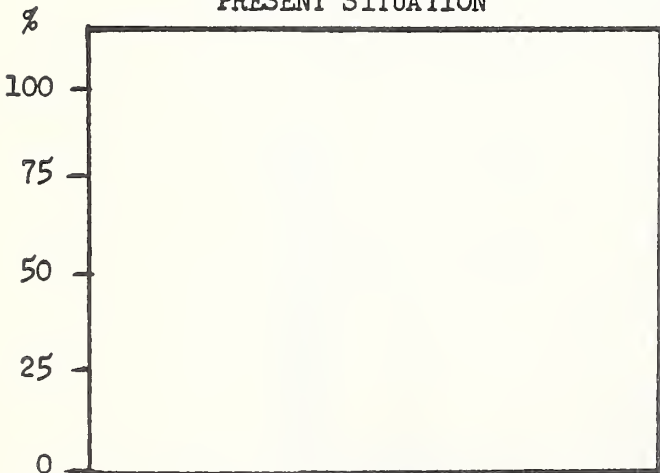
PRESENT SITUATION



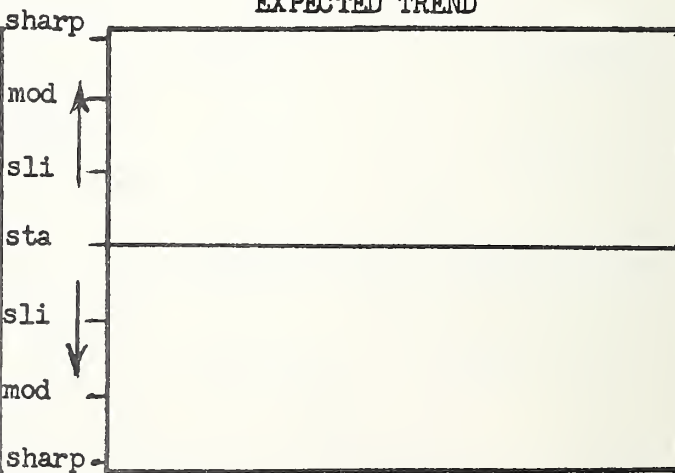
EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION



EXPECTED TREND



Vetch (cont'd)

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg

Southern Region

Hairy	983,000	73.1	+0.8	6	6
Common	291,000	21.6	+1.1	7	6
All Others	71,000	5.3	None	3	3
Total	1,345,000				

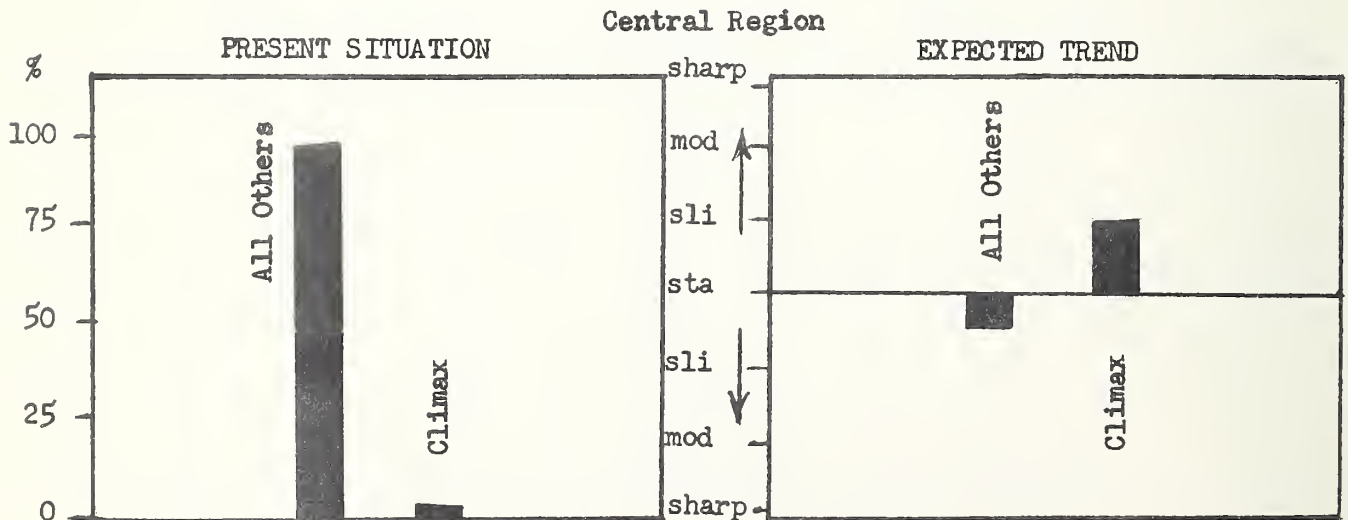
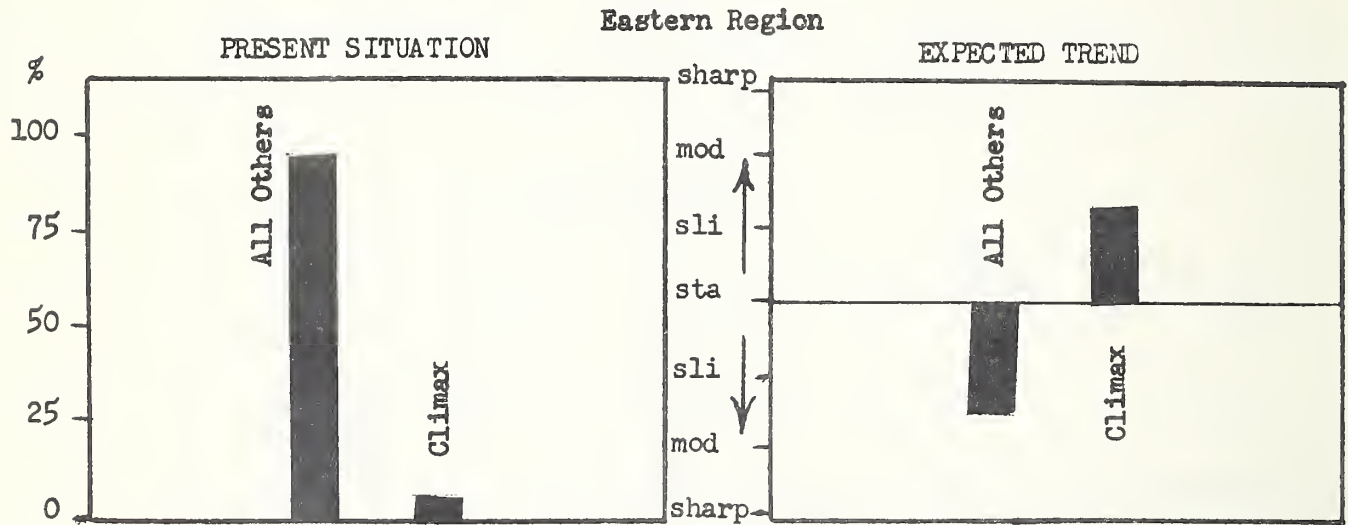
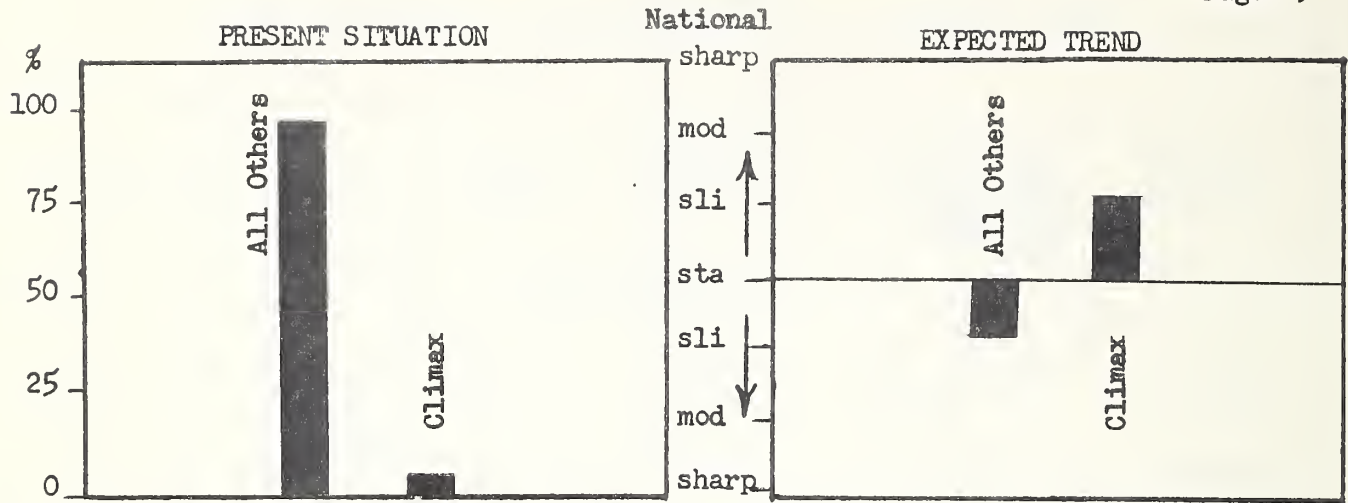
Western Region

Hairy	100,500	74.2	+0.4	4	4
Common	35,000	25.8	None	2	2
All Others	None				
Total	135,500				

TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES
Timothy

Chart 1

Page 29



TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Timothy

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg

National

Climax	194,970	1.3	+1.3	11	11
All Others	14,563,800	98.6	-0.9	26	22
Total	14,758,770		-0.9		

Eastern Region

Climax	191,600	2.8	+1.3	7	7
All Others	6,479,900	97.1	-1.6	11	11
Total	6,671,500				

Central Region

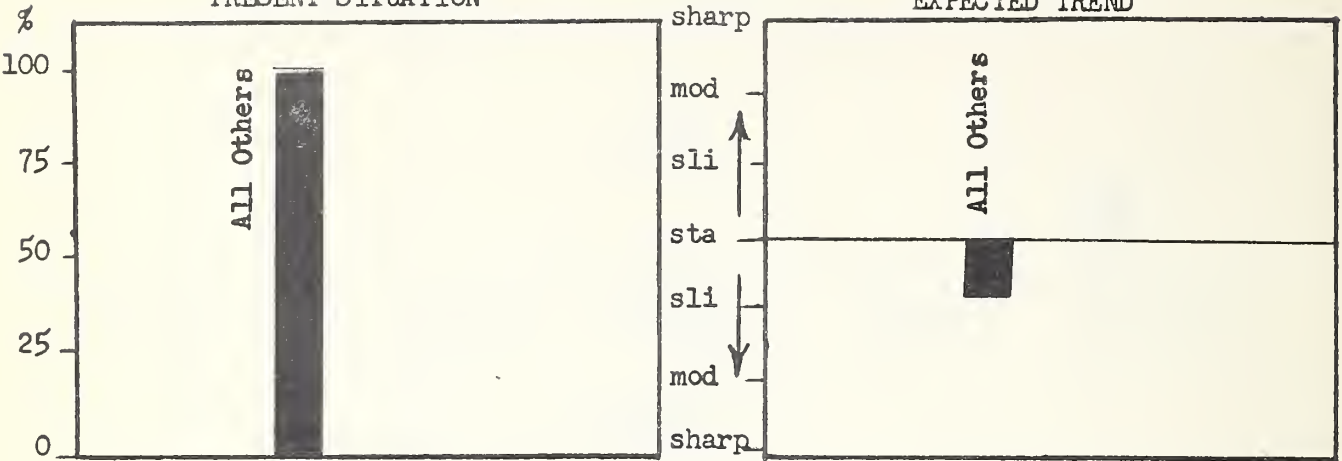
Climax	3,000	0.1	+1.0	1	1
All Others	7,550,400	99.9	-0.3	9	7
Total	7,553,400				

(over)

Southern Region

PRESENT SITUATION

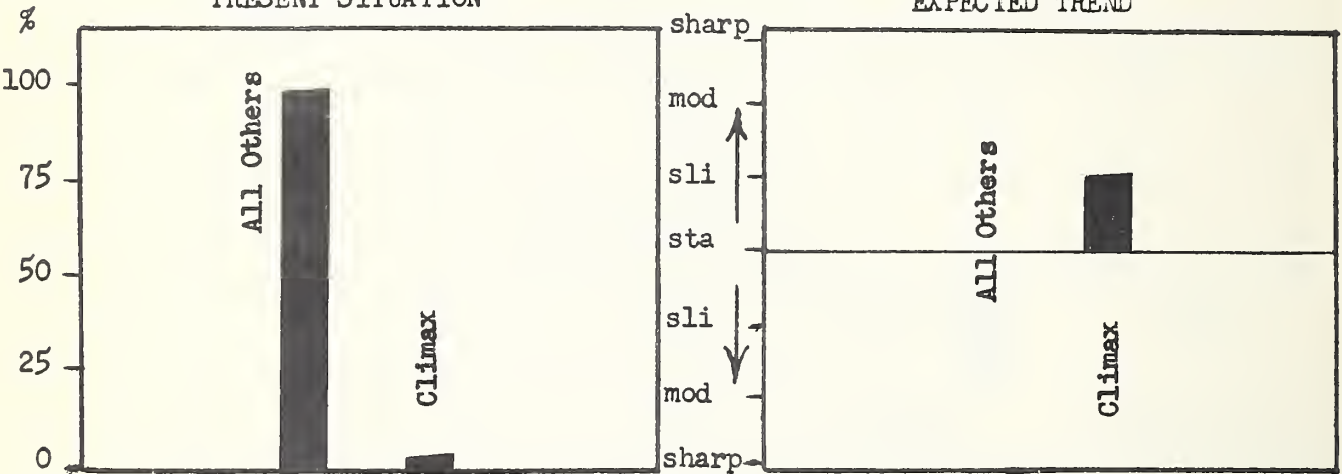
EXPECTED TREND



Western Region

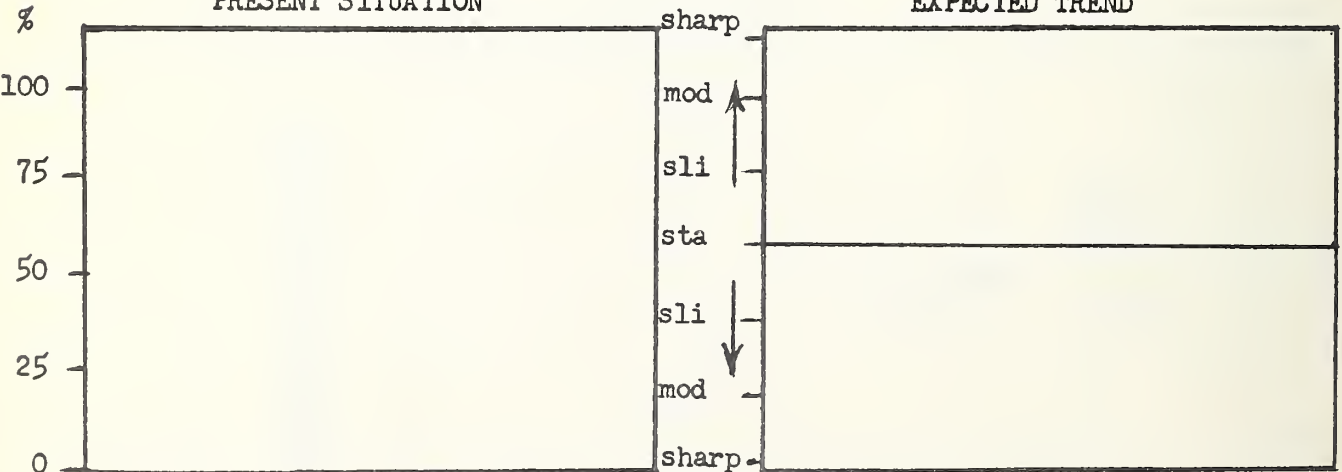
PRESENT SITUATION

EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

EXPECTED TREND



Timothy (cont'd)

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg

Southern Region

Climax	None				
All Others	353,000	100	-0.9	2	2
Total	353,000				

Western Region

Climax	370	0.3	+1.0	3	3
All Others	180,500	99.7	None	4	2
Total	180,870				

The 1957-58 supply of 44 million pounds of Timothy seed is more than adequate for normal domestic requirements as the disappearance of this seed has declined steadily during the past four years and by 1956 was the lowest on record. Should additional quantities be needed as a result of unusual demand next spring, some seed could undoubtedly be imported from Canada. Exports from Canada during the past four years has been upward of 2.5 million pounds.

Prices received by growers for 1957 crop Timothy are down about half from a year ago. On October 15 the U.S. price of \$8.22 per 100 pounds compared with \$16.30 a year ago.

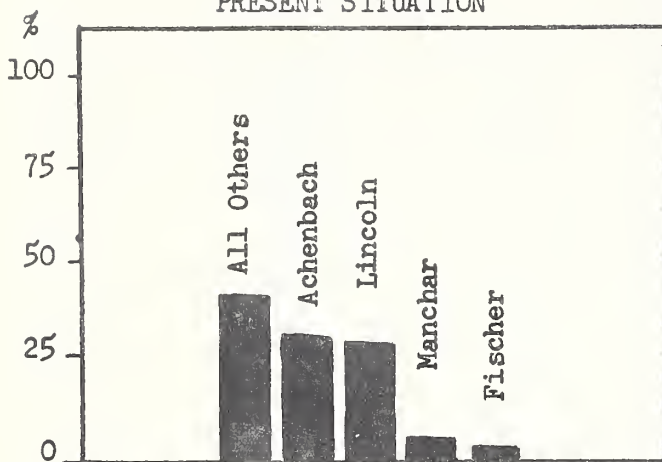
Undoubtedly these lower prices will be reflected also in lower retail prices next spring and Timothy seed is likely to become more attractive to users in the eastern half of the United States.

TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES
Bromegrass

Chart 1

Page 33

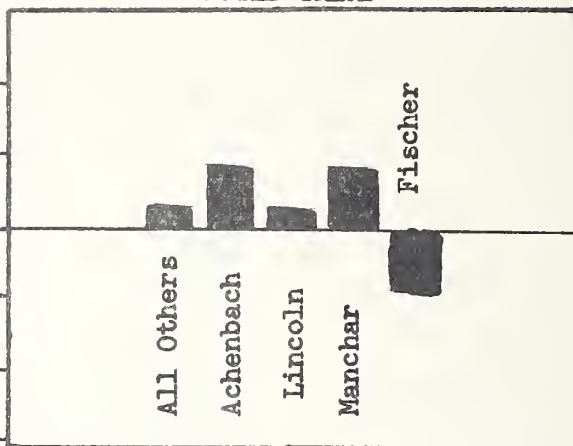
PRESENT SITUATION



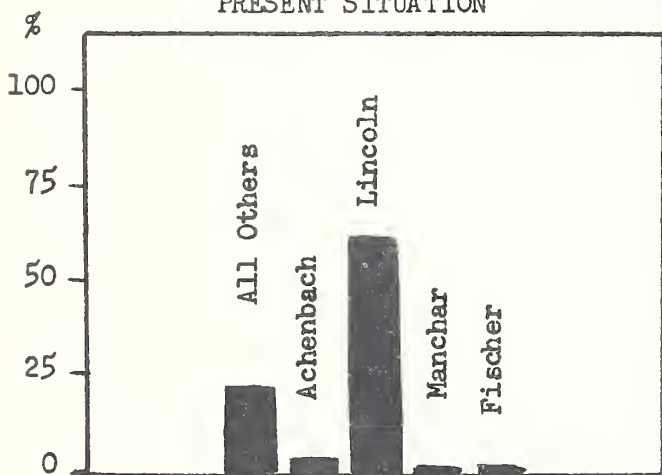
National

sharp
mod
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mod
sharp

EXPECTED TREND



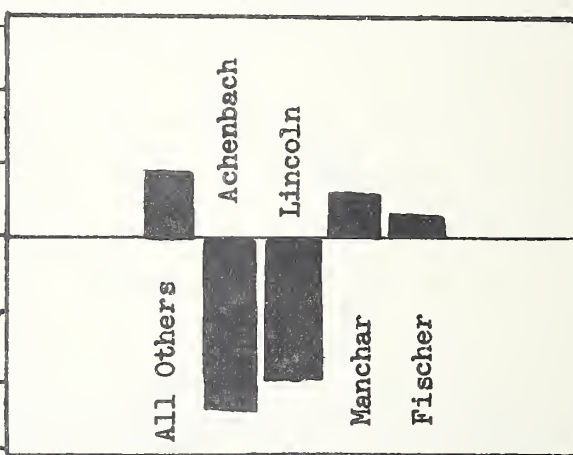
PRESENT SITUATION



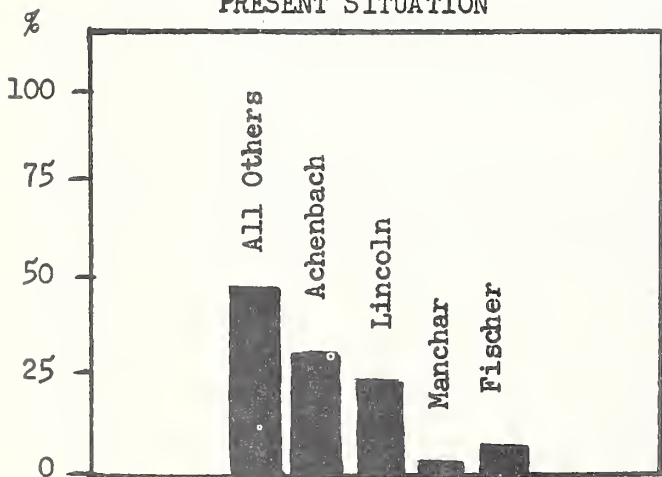
Eastern Region

sharp
mod
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sharp

EXPECTED TREND



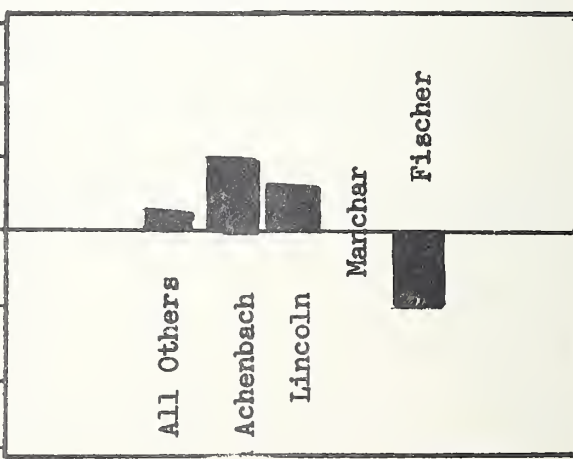
PRESENT SITUATION



Central Region

sharp
mod
sli
sta
sli
mod
sharp

EXPECTED TREND



TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Table 1

Page 34

Bromegrass

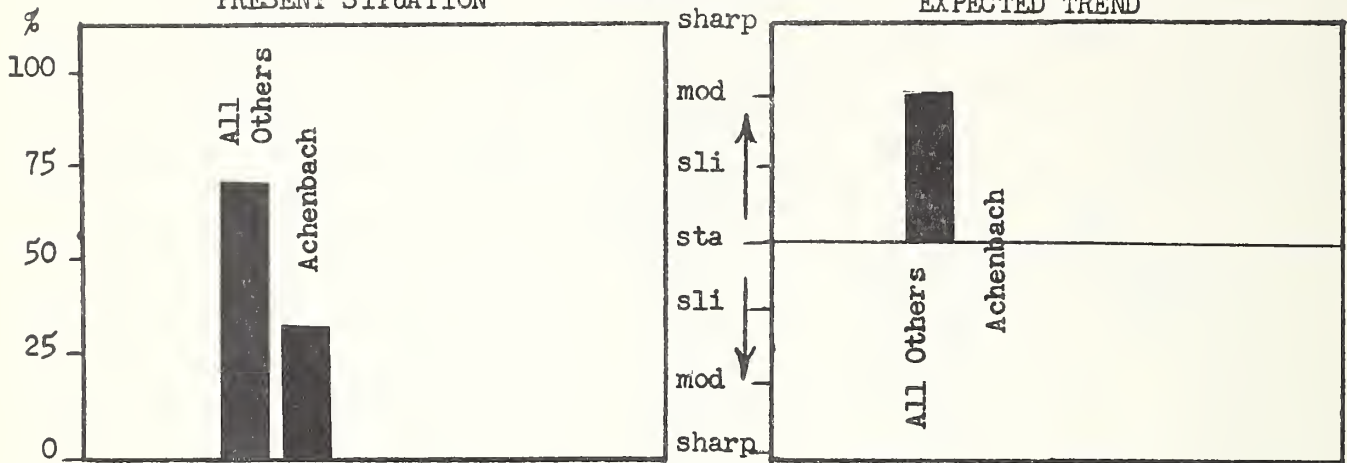
Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>National</u>					
Achenbach	2,567,850	25.4	+0.9	17	17
Lincoln	2,397,844	23.6	+0.2	22	22
Manchar	272,500	2.6	+0.9	9	9
Fischer	106,500	1.0	-0.9	4	4
*All Others	4,783,950	47.3	+0.2	15	7
Total	10,128,644		+0.4		
<u>Eastern Region</u>					
Achenbach	32,450	6.5	-2.5	5	5
Lincoln	364,500	68.8	-2.0	10	10
Manchar	1,500	0.3	+0.6	2	2
Fischer	1,500	0.3	+0.3	2	2
*All Others	126,250	23.8	+0.7	5	2
Total	526,200				
<u>Central Region</u>					
Achenbach	2,510,400	27.5	+1.0	8	8
Lincoln	2,005,000	21.9	+0.6	7	7
Manchar	1,000	0.2	None	1	1
Fischer	105,000	1.1	-1.0	2	2
*All Others	4,502,000	49.3	+0.2	5	5
Total	9,123,400				

*Includes: Homesteader, Coronado, Blando, Northern Grown and Lancaster
(over)

PRESENT SITUATION

Southern Region

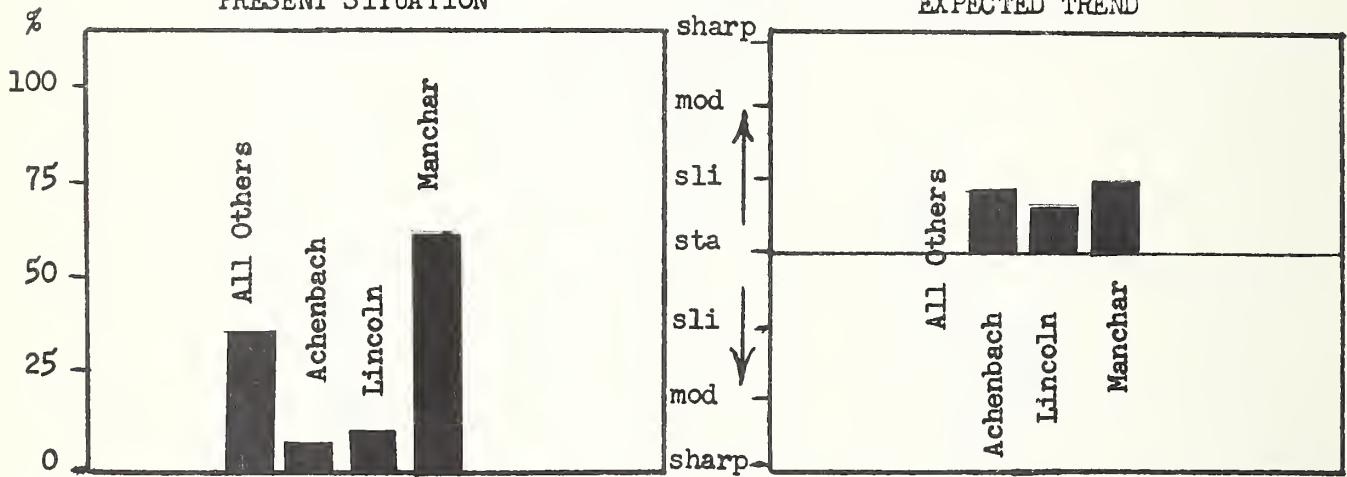
EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

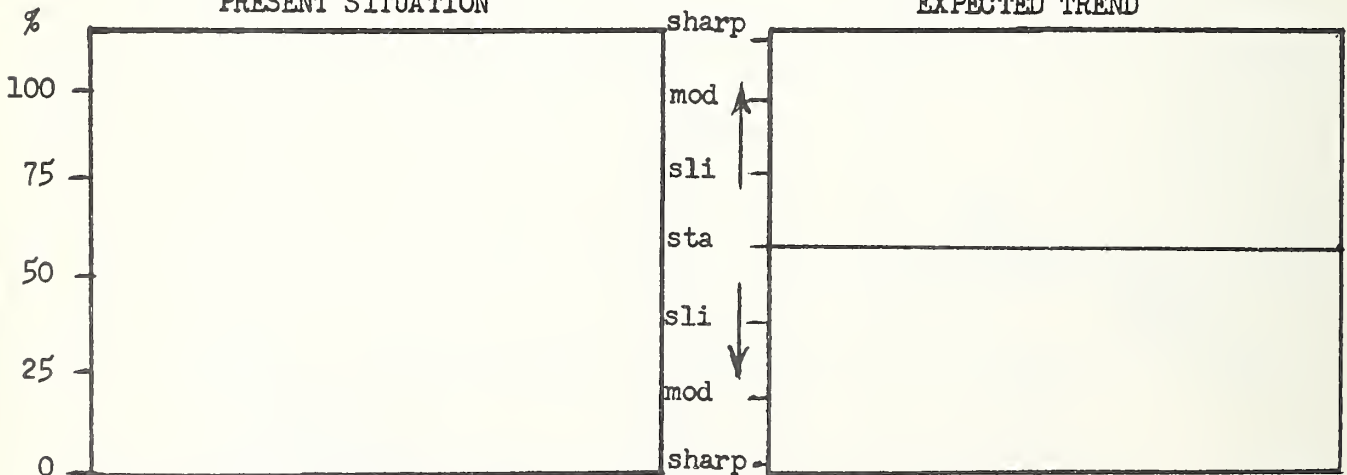
Western Region

EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

EXPECTED TREND

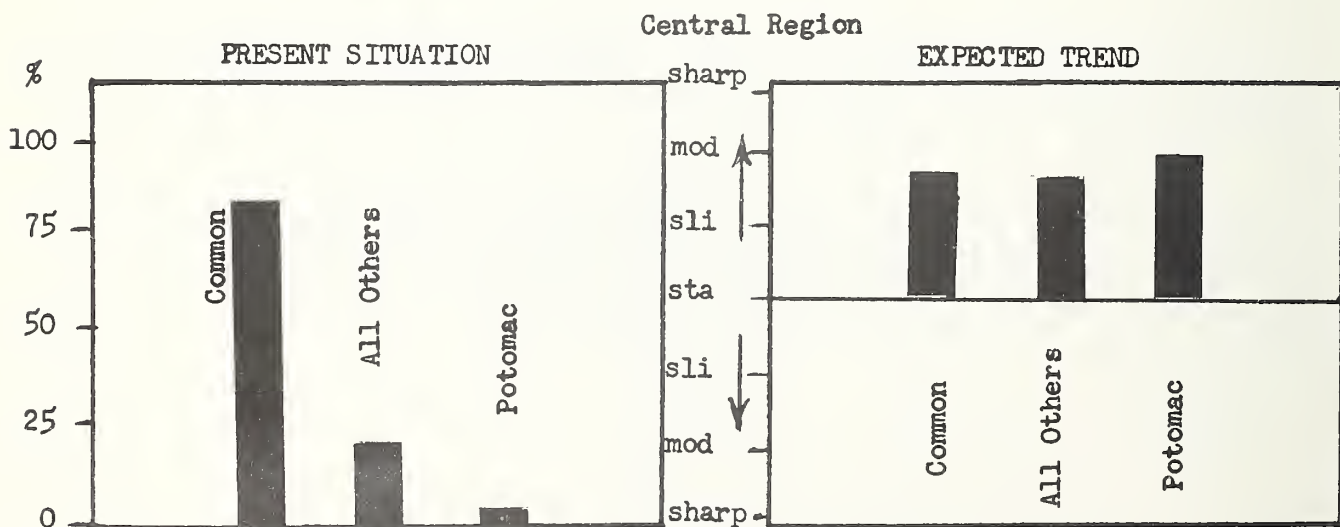
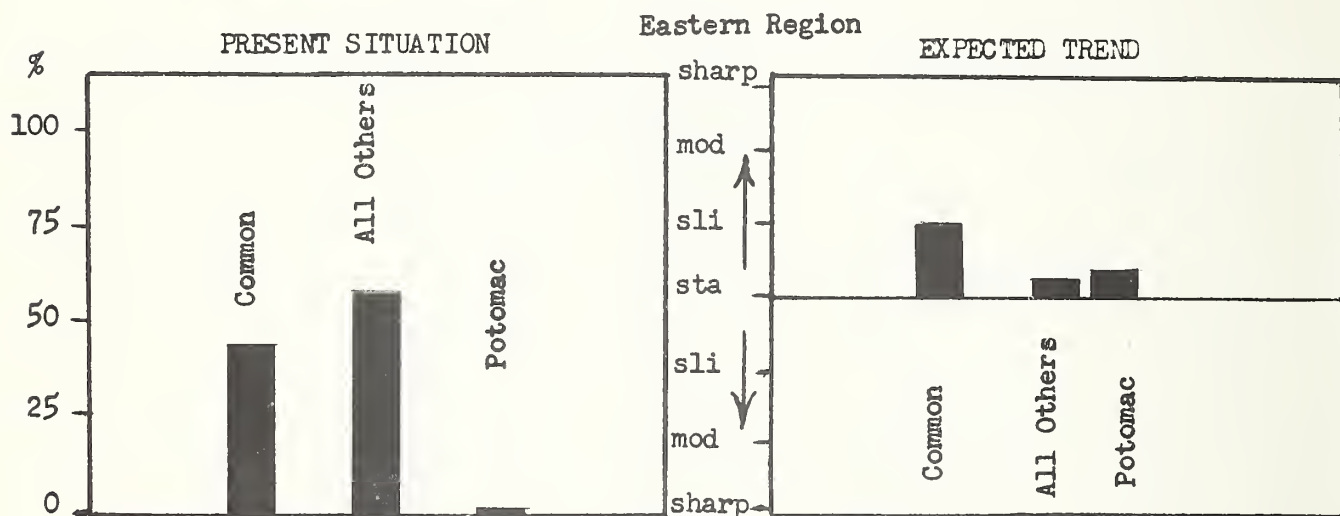
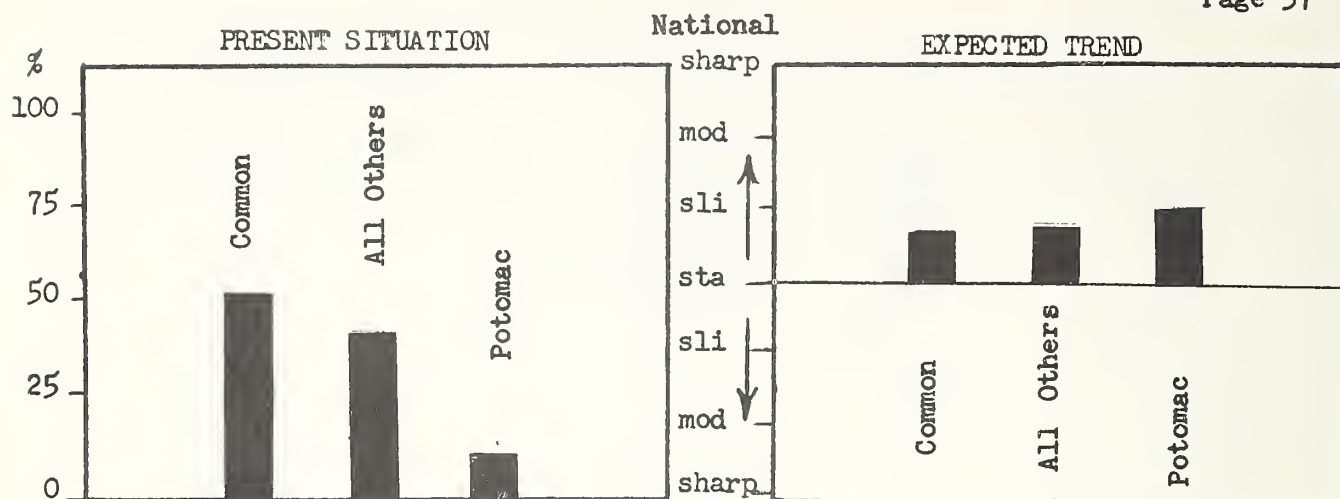


Bromegrass (cont'd)

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>Southern Region</u>					
Achenbach	2,000	28.6	None	1	1
Lincoln	None				
Manchar	None				
Fischer	None				
*All Others	5,000	71.4	+2.0	1	0
Total	7,000				
<u>Western Region</u>					
Achenbach	23,000	5.0	+0.8	3	3
Lincoln	28,344	6.0	+0.8	4	4
Manchar	270,000	57.2	+0.9	4	4
Fischer	None				
*All Others	150,700	31.8	None	4	0
Total	472,044				

The varieties of Achenbach and Lincoln account for 50% of the 10-1/3 million acres reported from 38 States. Manchar represents 57% of the acreage reported as planted to Bromegrass in the Western Region. The National trend for Bromegrass shows a small increase.

Supplies of Smooth Bromegrass are plentiful as a result of the record large 1957 crop, and retail prices of this seed next spring should be the lowest of all grasses except Ryegrass and Sudangrass. If soil moisture is adequate next spring, increased usage is expected to absorb much of indicated current supply of 29 million pounds.



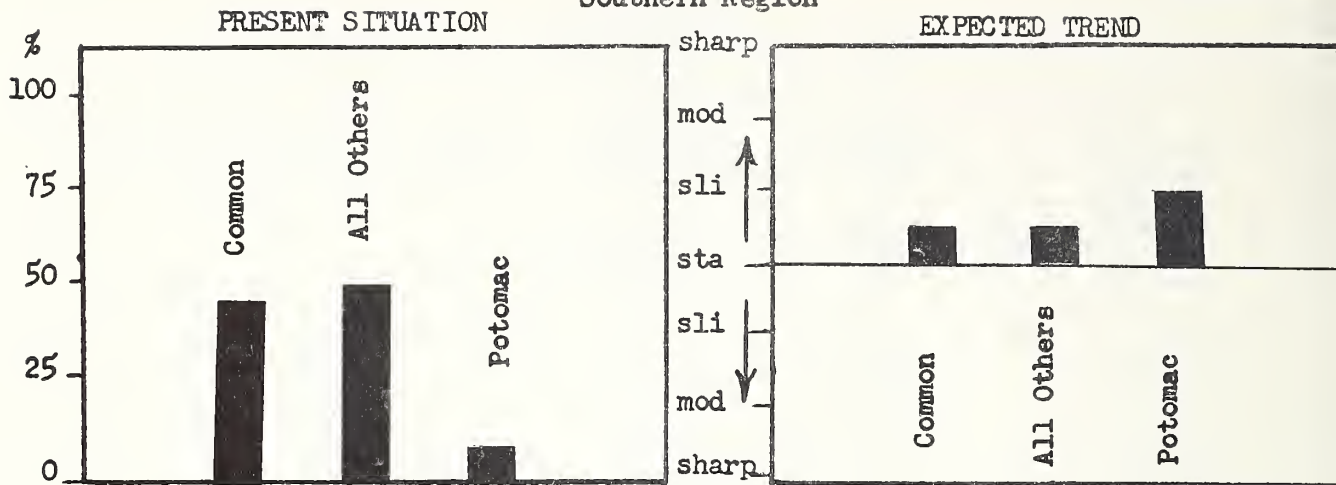
TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Orchardgrass

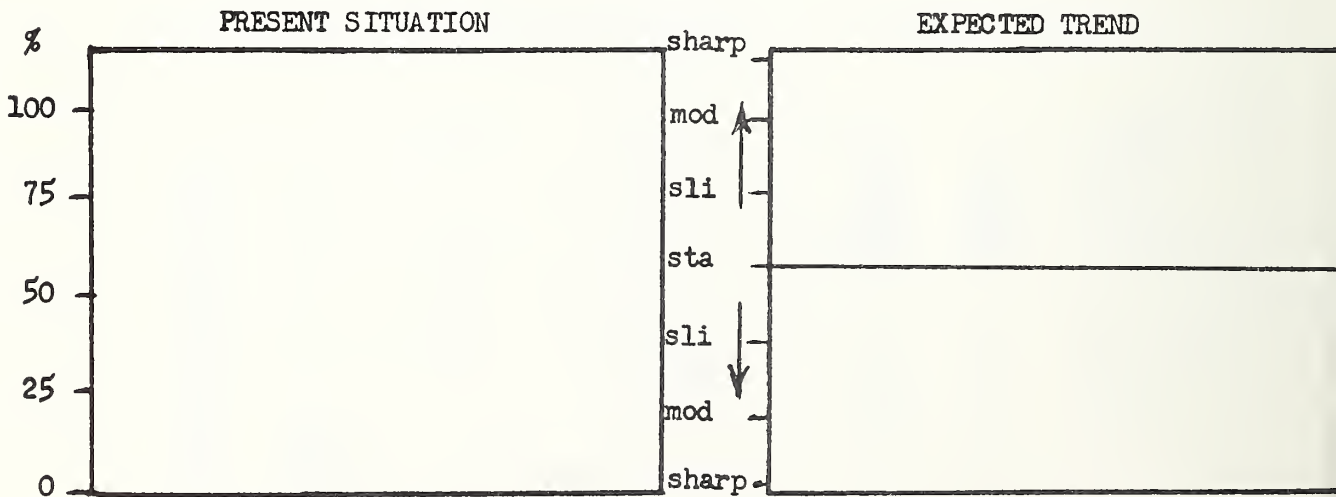
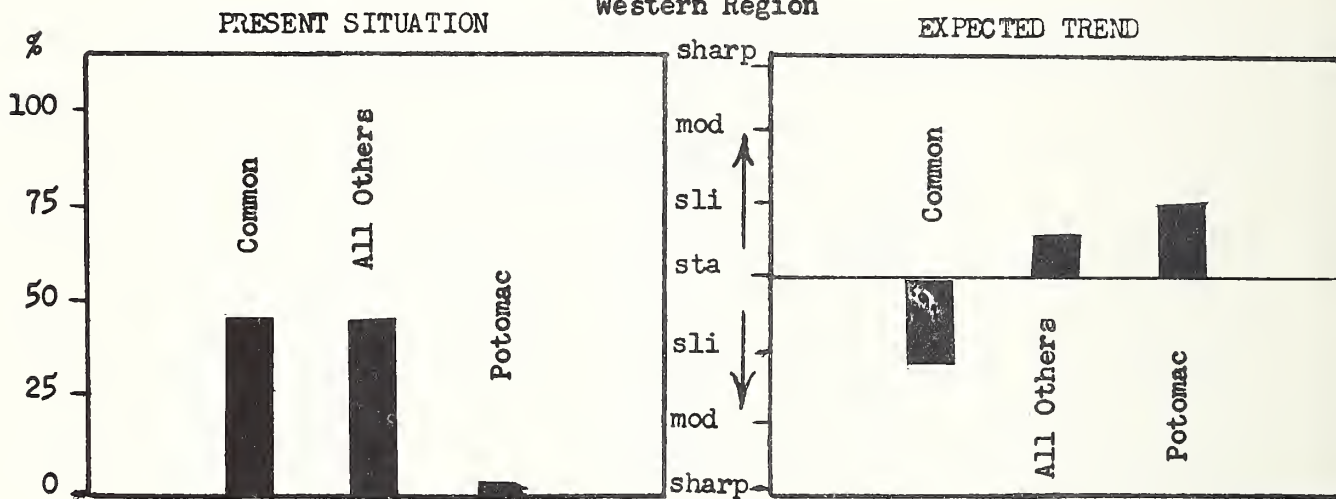
Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>National</u>					
Potomac	303,170	6.0	+1.0	6	6
Common	2,563,900	51.5	+0.4	16	11
All Others	2,111,230	42.4	+0.7	22	9
Total	4,974,300		+0.7		
<u>Eastern Region</u>					
Potomac	100	0.1	+1.0	1	1
Common	228,900	40.2	+0.2	7	5
All Others	340,100	59.7	+0.3	8	6
Total	569,100				
<u>Central Region</u>					
Potomac	2,020	0.4	+2.0	2	2
Common	490,000	77.1	+1.7	3	3
All Others	143,000	22.5	+1.7	4	2
Total	635,020				

(over)

Southern Region



Western Region



Orchardgrass (cont'd)

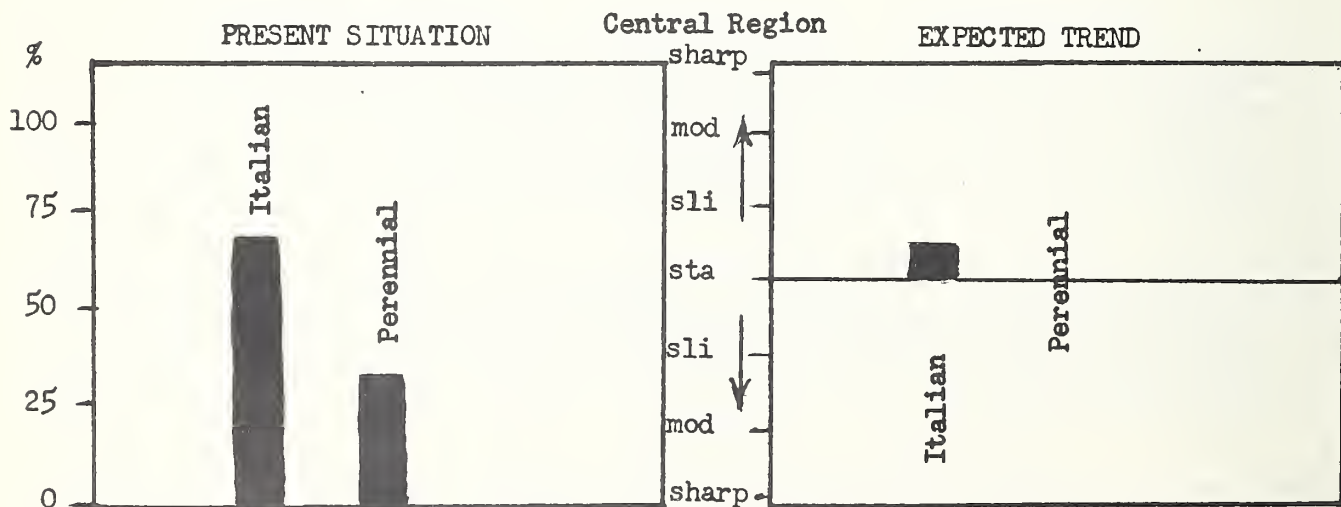
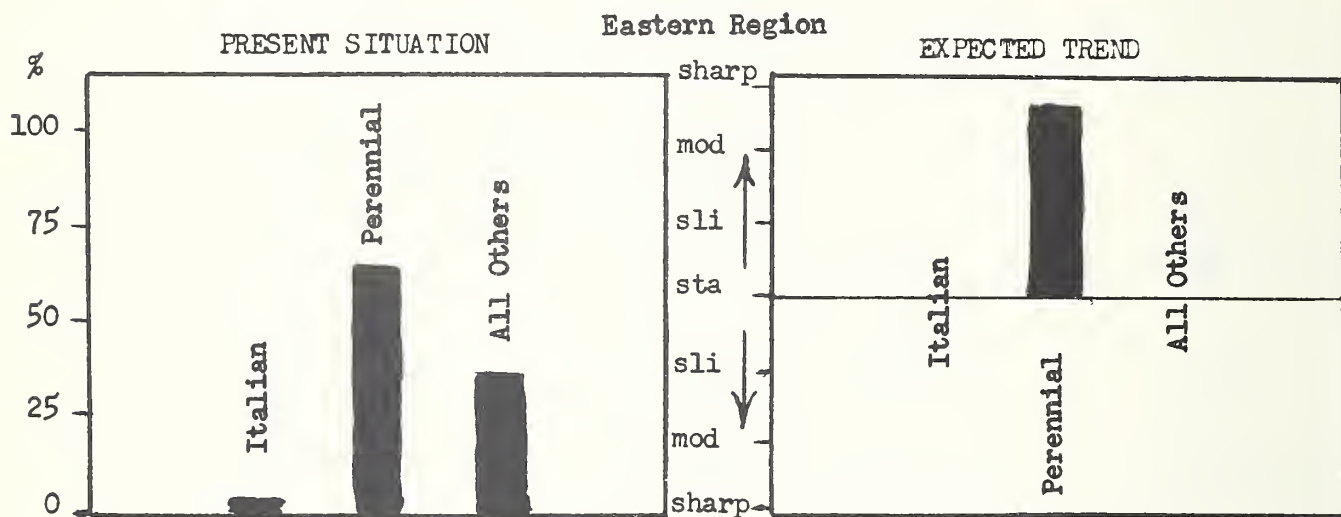
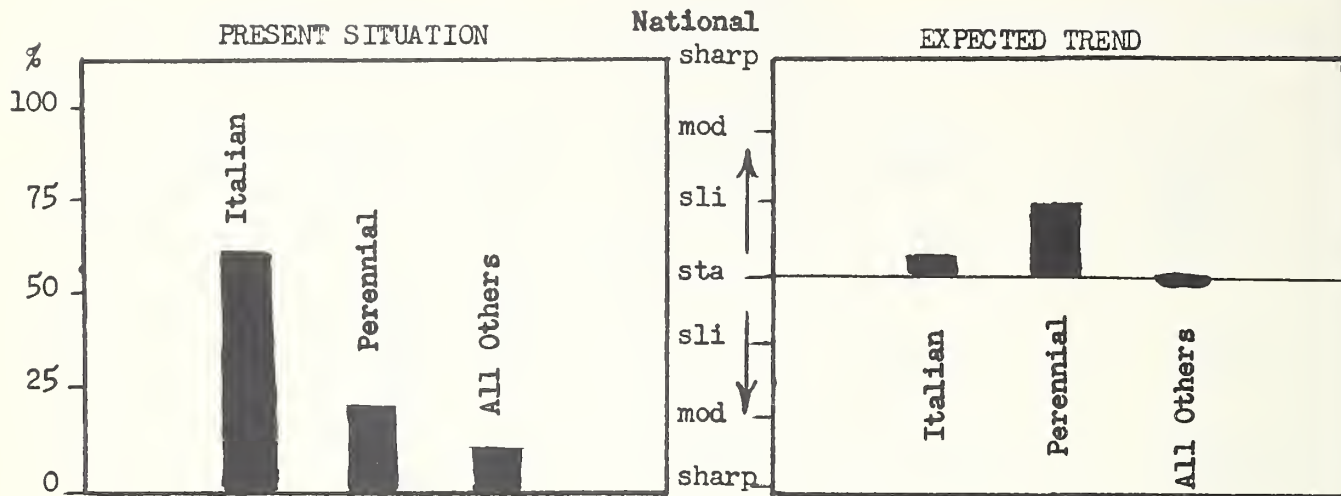
Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>Southern Region</u>					
Potomac	300,000	9.9	+1.0	1	1
Common	1,465,000	41.4	+0.4	3	3
All Others	1,250,000	48.5	+0.4	5	0
Total	3,015,000				
<u>Western Region</u>					
Potomac	1,050	0.9	+1.0	2	2
Common	380,000	49.7	-1.3	3	1
All Others	378,130	49.5	+0.7	5	1
Total	759,180				

As a result of record large production in 1957 and a substantial carry-over of Orchardgrass seed from previous years' crops, supplies available for seeding in the fall of 1957 and the spring of 1958 are large. Compared with domestic disappearance supplies are more than ample to meet domestic demands, especially in view of expected competition from Smooth Bromegrass.

80% of the commercial crop of Orchardgrass seed was sold by growers in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri by October 15, which assures plentiful supplies of domestic seed will be available. The U.S. price of \$10.90 per 100 pounds received by growers on October 15 is less than half last year's price of \$24.30.

TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES
Ryegrass

Chart 1
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TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Table 1

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Ryegrass

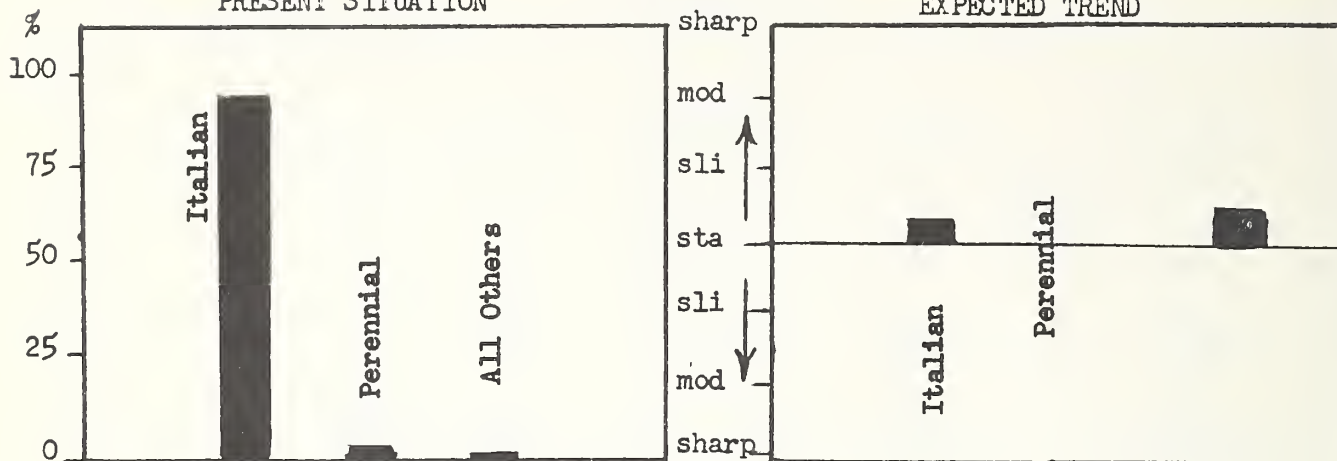
Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>National</u>					
Italian	1,502,250	64.3	+0.2	18	17
Perennial	574,525	24.6	+1.0	14	11
All Others	257,675	11.0	None	6	4
Total	2,334,450		+0.3		
<u>Eastern Region</u>					
Italian	2,050	0.3	None	2	2
Perennial	405,525	60.9	+1.9	5	4
All Others	257,575	38.7	None	5	3
Total	665,150				
<u>Central Region</u>					
Italian	70,000	70.0	+0.6	3	3
Perennial	30,000	30.0	None	2	2
All Others	None				
Total	100,000				

(over)

PRESENT SITUATION

Southern Region

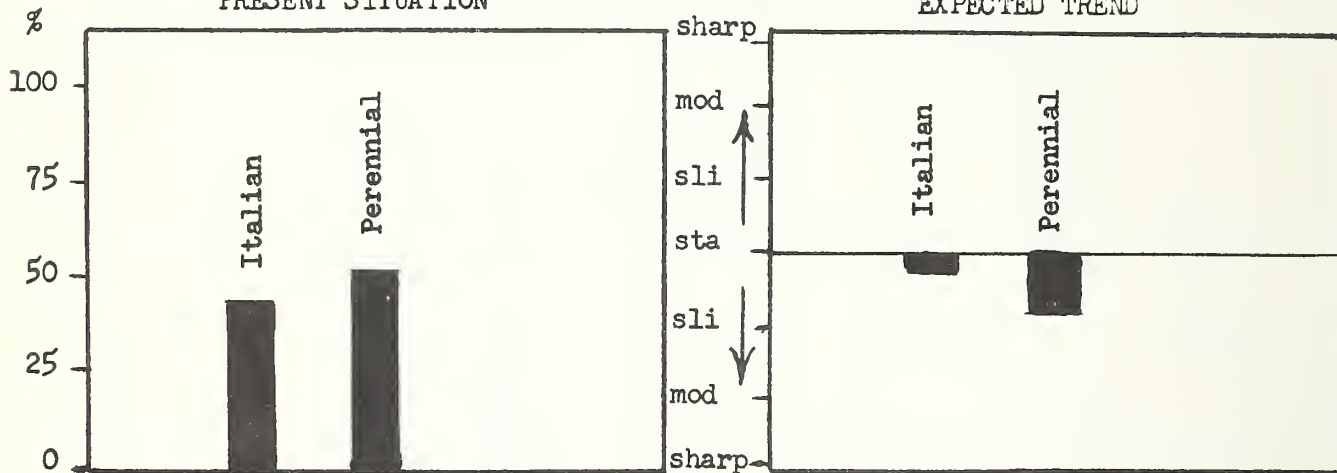
EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

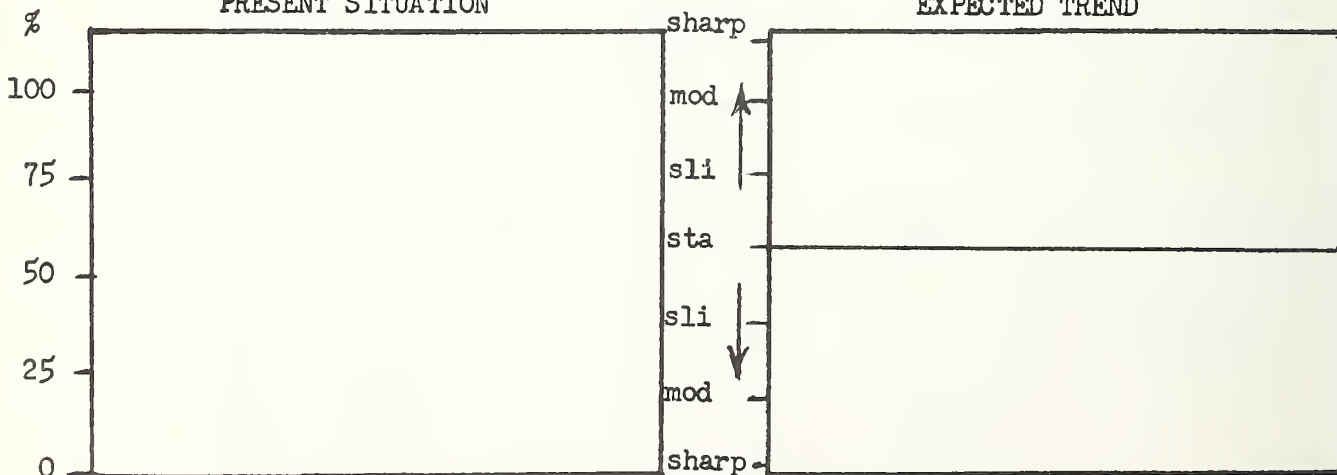
Western Region

EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION

EXPECTED TREND



Ryegrass (cont'd)

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E Rptg	Recomg
---------	-----------------	---------------------	-------	-------------------	--------

Southern Region

Italian	1,313,000	99.3	+0.2	8	8
Perennial	9,000	0.6	None	3	1
All Others	100	0.1	+3.0	1	1
Total	1,322,100				

Western Region

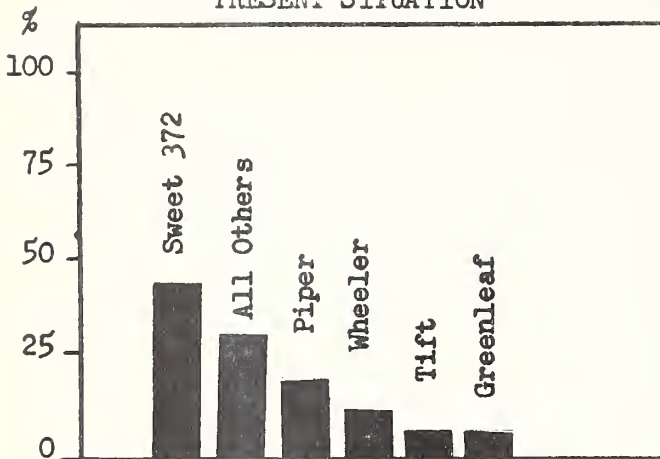
Italian	117,200	47.4	-0.2	5	4
Perennial	130,000	52.5	-0.9	4	4
All Others	None				
Total	247,200				

TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES
Sudangrass

Chart 1

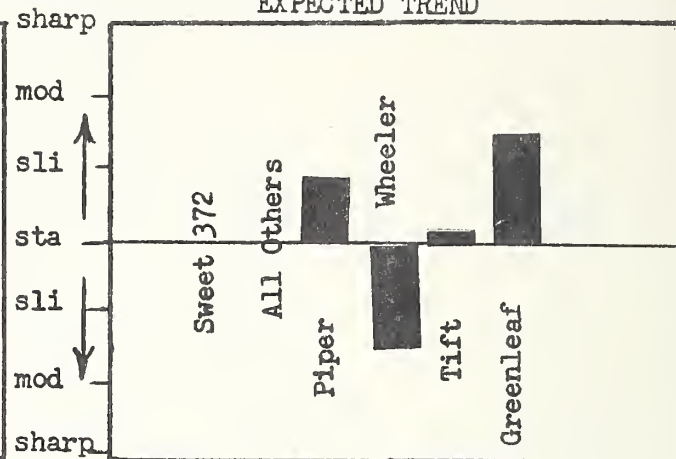
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PRESENT SITUATION

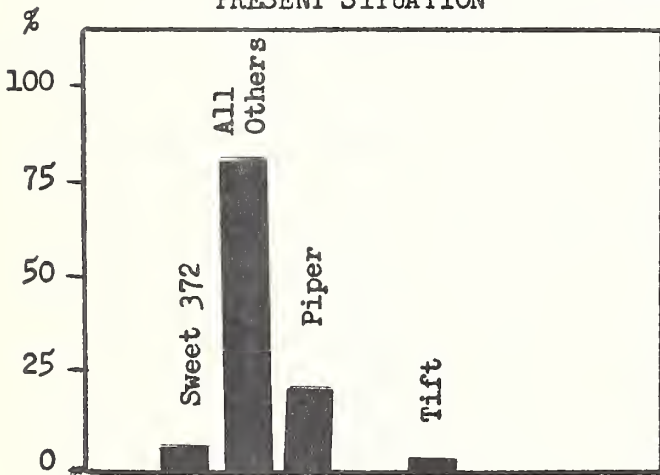


National

EXPECTED TREND

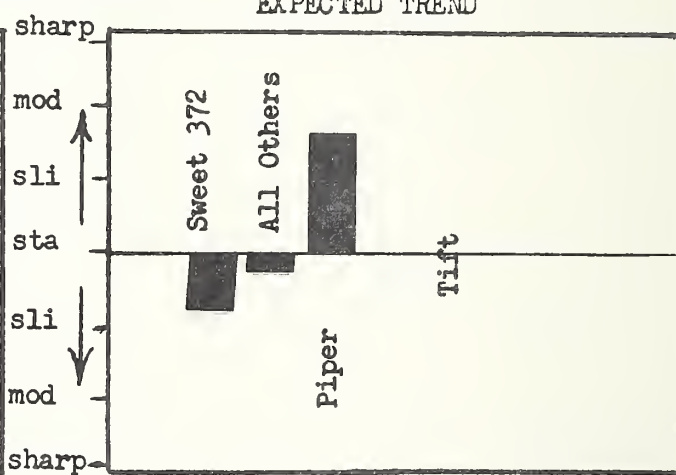


PRESENT SITUATION

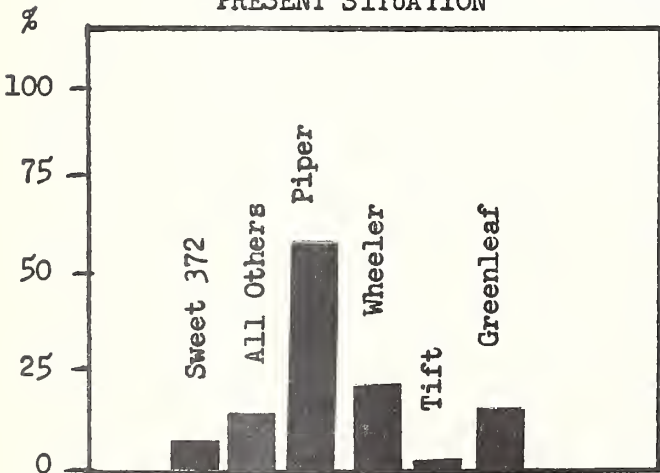


Eastern Region

EXPECTED TREND

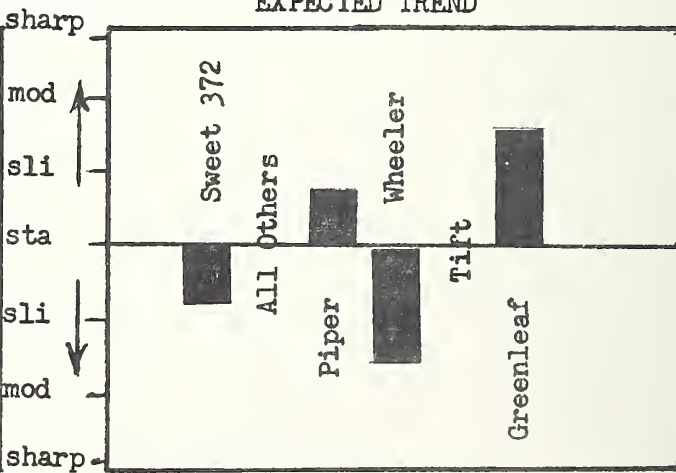


PRESENT SITUATION



Central Region

EXPECTED TREND



TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Sudangrass

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>National</u>					
Greenleaf	103,300	3.3	+1.5	7	7
Piper	569,000	18.2	+0.9	27	24
Sweet 372	1,260,100	40.4	-0.05	14	12
Tift	104,900	3.3	+0.1	10	9
Wheeler	258,000	8.2	-1.6	6	4
*All Others	820,050	26.3	-0.08	24	9
Total	3,115,350		+0.04		

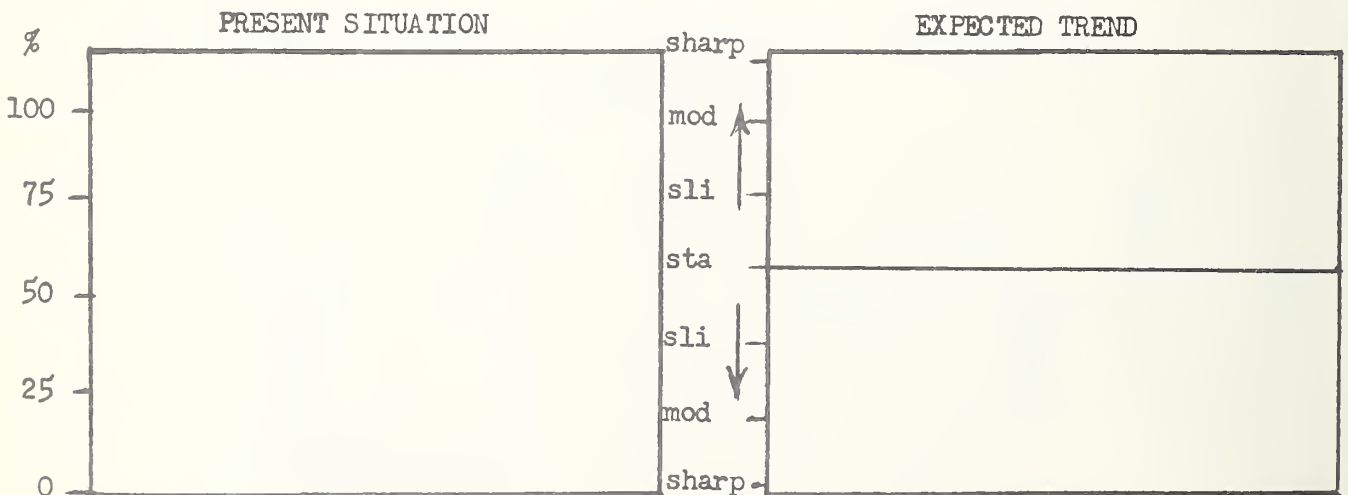
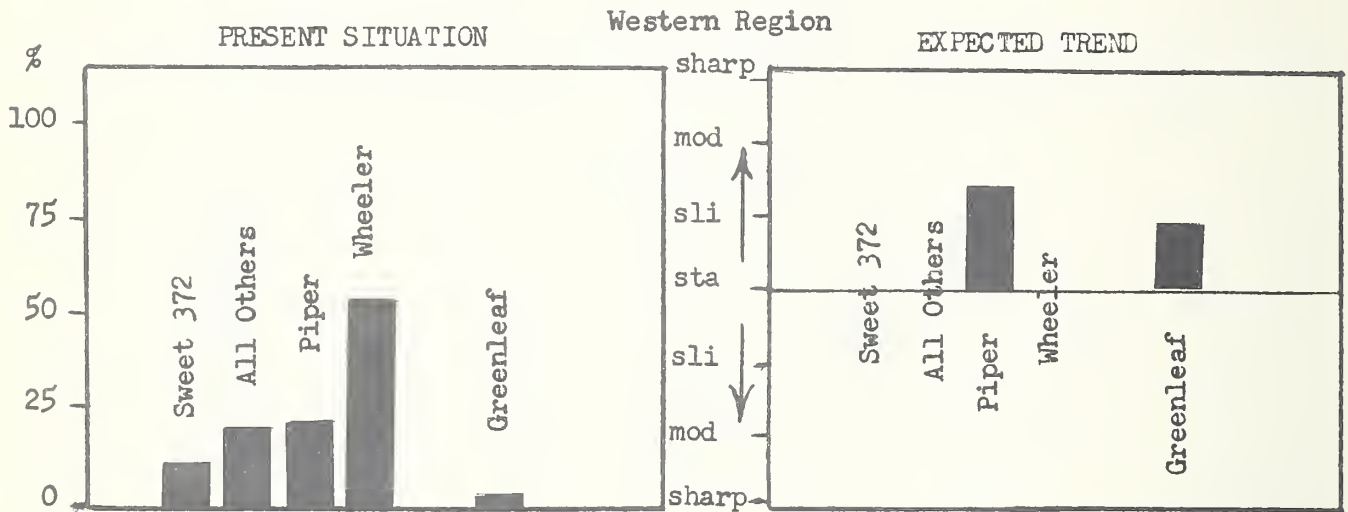
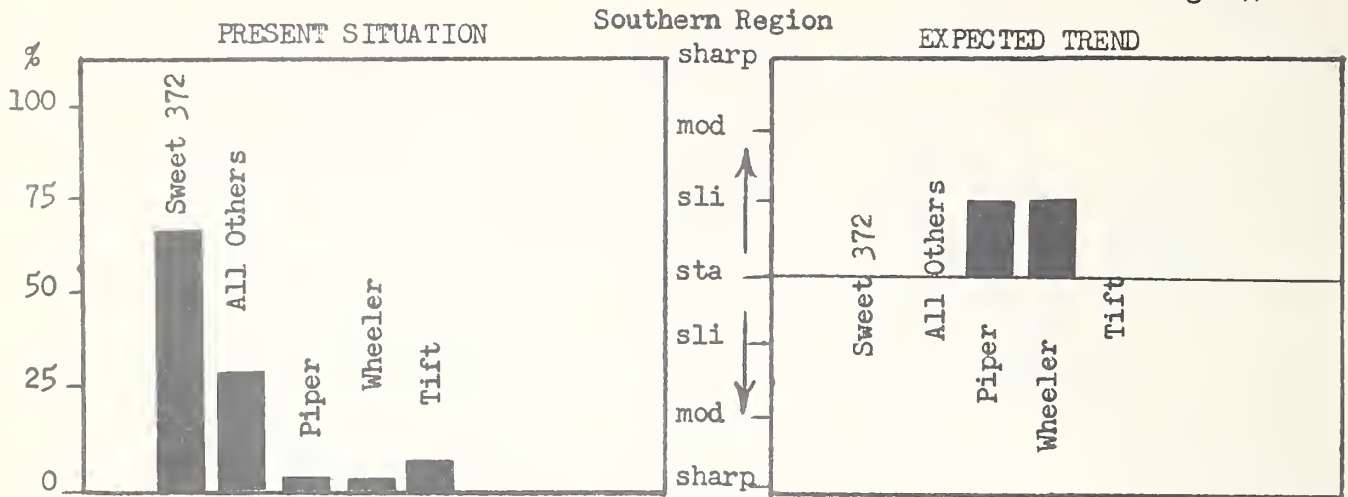
Eastern Region

Greenleaf	None				
Piper	53,600	20.1	+1.7	10	10
Sweet 372	5,100	1.9	-0.9	2	2
Tift	1,000	0.3	None	1	1
Wheeler	None				
*All Others	205,750	77.5	-0.2	9	3
Total	265,450				

Central Region

Greenleaf	97,200	11.0	+1.6	5	5
Piper	473,200	54.0	+0.7	9	9
Sweet 372	34,400	3.9	-0.7	4	3
Tift	400	0.4	None	1	1
Wheeler	168,000	19.1	-1.6	2	1
*All Others	102,800	11.7	None	6	1
Total	876,000				

*Includes: Lahoma S.W. and Sudan 23 (over)



Sudangrass (cont'd)

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>Southern Region</u>					
Greenleaf	None				
Piper	15,000	0.8	+1.0	4	4
Sweet 372	1,202,500	66.2	-0.05	6	5
Tift	103,500	5.6	+0.1	8	6
Wheeler	10,000	0.5	+1.0	1	1
*All Others	485,000	26.7	-0.03	6	5
Total	1,816,000				
<u>Western Region</u>					
Greenleaf	6,100	3.8	+0.9	2	2
Piper	27,200	17.2	+1.4	3	2
Sweet 372	18,100	11.4	None	2	2
Tift	None				
Wheeler	80,000	50.6	-0.2	3	2
*All Others	26,500	16.7	None	3	0
Total	157,900				

Legume and Seed Outlook shows the 1957 production of Sudangrass seed was the largest on record. This plus an above average carry-over places the supply at an all-time high of 114.6 million pounds. Because of the limited area of use, competition from sorghums, and dependence on unfavorable moisture conditions for other crops for increased usage, Sudangrass seed is in surplus supply for 1958 plantings.

In mid-October prices received by farmers were \$2.58 for common and \$3.29 per 100 pounds for improved varieties. The weighted U.S. price of \$3.29 compares with \$6.10 a year ago and the average of \$6.81. The lower prices to growers will undoubtedly be reflected in retail prices next spring.

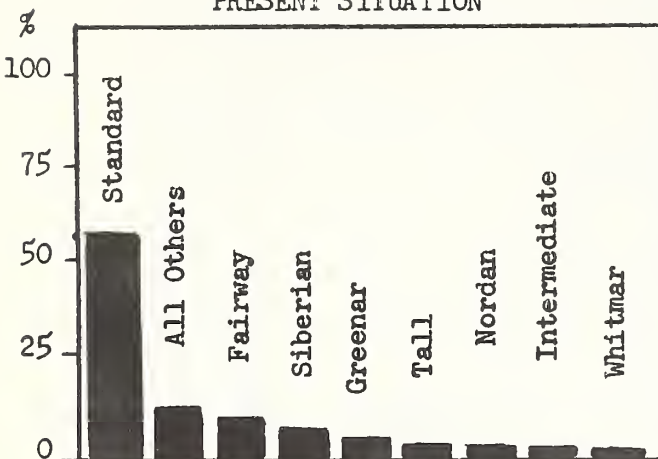
TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Wheatgrass

Chart 1

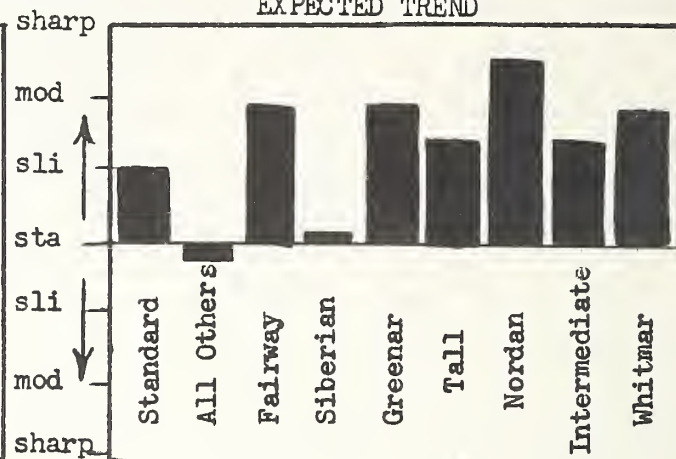
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PRESENT SITUATION

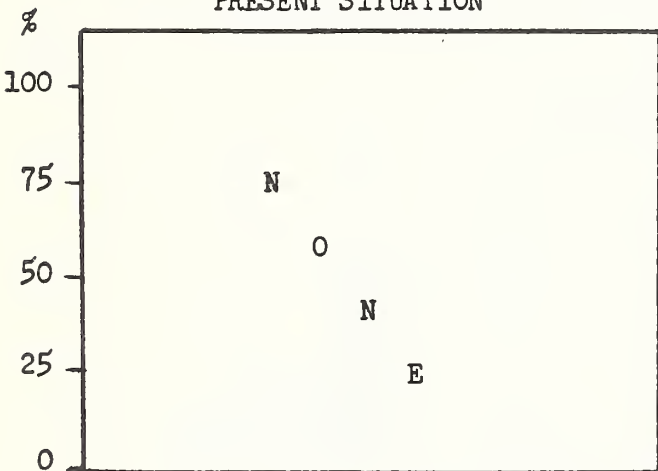


National

EXPECTED TREND

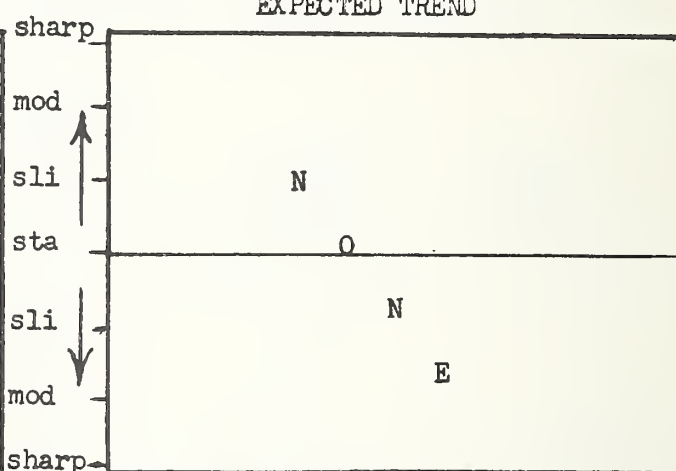


PRESENT SITUATION

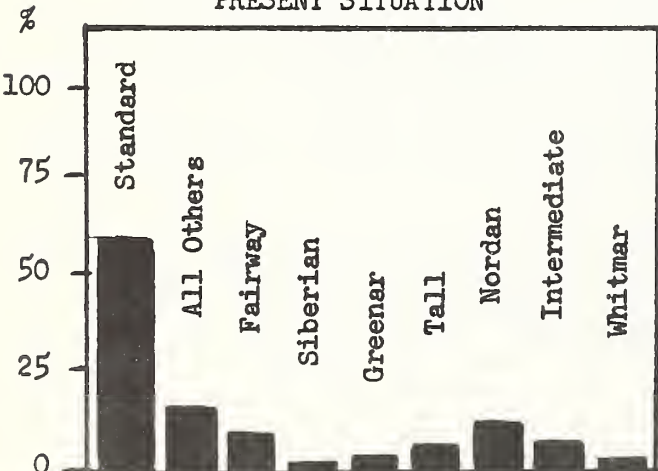


Eastern Region

EXPECTED TREND

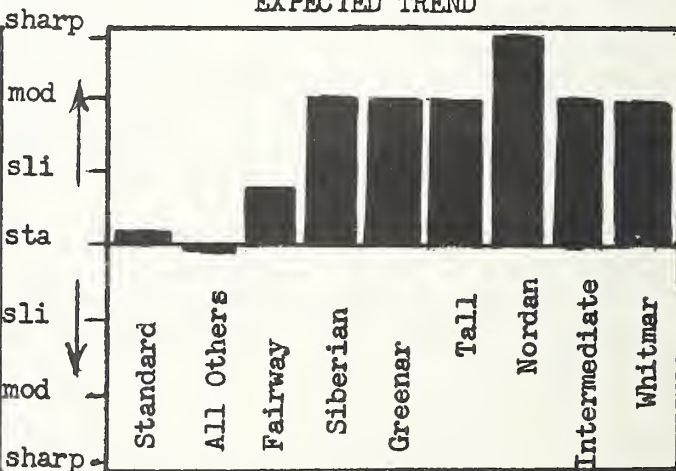


PRESENT SITUATION



Central Region

EXPECTED TREND



TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Wheatgrass

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
National					
Fairway	185,000	8.0	+1.9	6	4
Greenar	91,500	3.9	+1.9	4	4
Intermediate	50,000	2.1	+1.5	5	5
Nordan	55,000	2.3	+2.7	3	3
Standard	1,452,500	62.9	+1.0	7	6
Siberian	119,500	5.1	+0.02	6	4
Tall	60,000	2.6	+1.5	8	7
Whitmar	32,000	1.3	+1.9	5	4
All Others	262,000	11.3	-0.2	5	4
Total	2,307,520		+1.0		

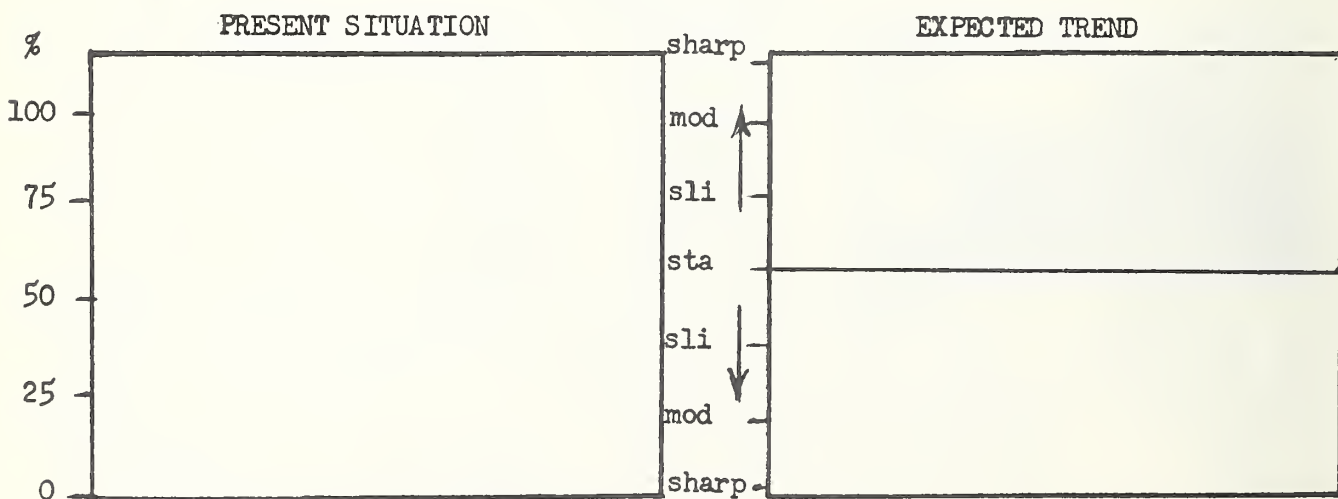
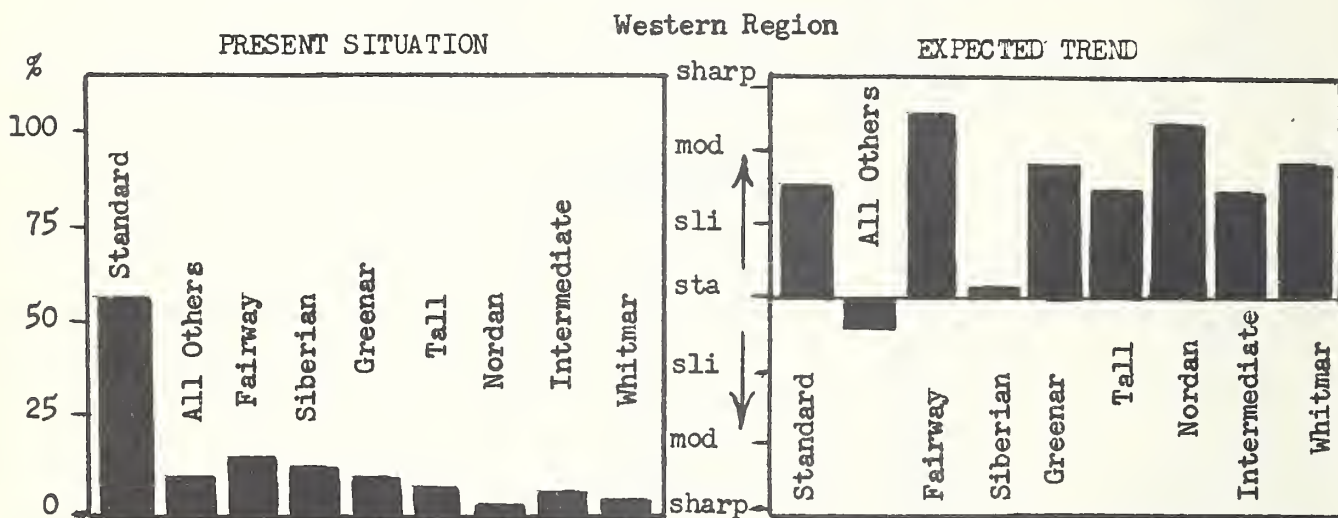
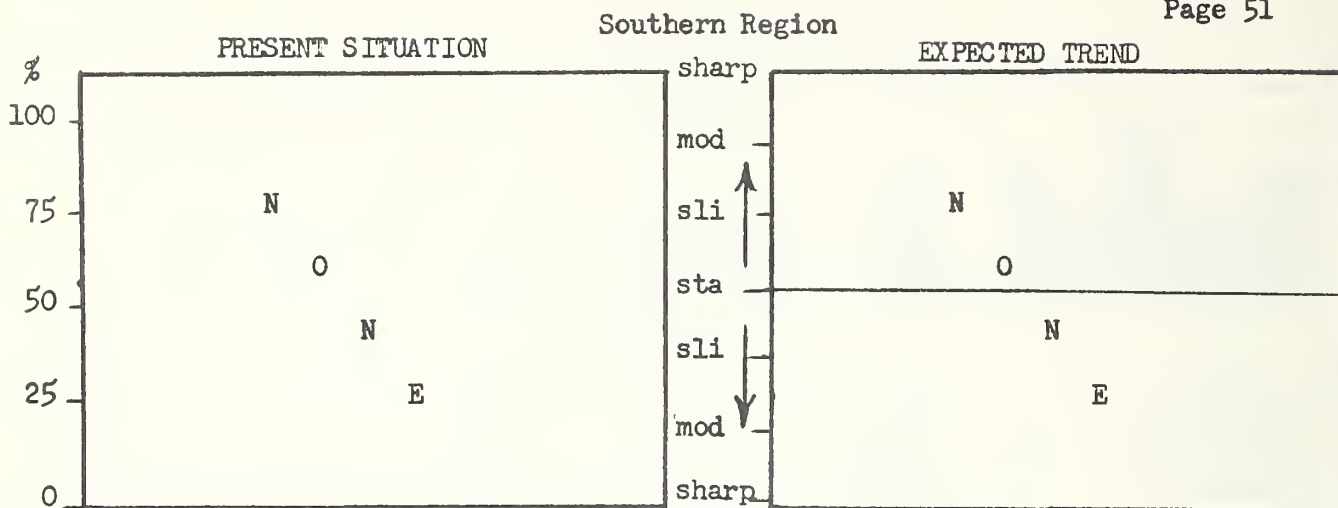
Eastern Region

Fairway	None
Greenar	None
Intermediate	None
Nordan	None
Standard	None
Siberian	None
Tall	None
Whitmar	None
All Others	None
Total	None

Central Region

Fairway	50,000	8.3	+0.4	2	1
Greenar	1,000	0.2	+2.0	1	1
Intermediate	10,000	1.6	+2.0	1	1
Nordan	30,000	5.0	+3.0	1	1
Standard	375,000	62.7	+0.1	2	1
Siberian	500	0.1	+2.0	1	1
Tall	9,000	1.5	+2.0	2	1
Whitmar	5,000	0.8	+2.0	1	1
All Others	117,000	19.5	-0.05	0	0
Total	597,500				

(over)



Wheatgrass (cont'd)

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg

Southern Region

Fairway	None
Greenar	None
Intermediate	None
Nordan	None
Standard	None
Siberian	None
Tall	None
Whitmar	None
All Others	None
Total	None

Western Region

Fairway	135,000	8.0	+2.5	4	3
Greenar	90,500	5.3	+1.9	3	3
Intermediate	40,000	2.4	+1.4	4	4
Nordan	25,000	1.4	+2.4	2	2
Standard	1,077,500	63.7	+1.4	5	5
Siberian	119,000	7.0	+0.01	5	3
Tall	51,500	3.0	+1.4	6	6
Whitmar	27,000	1.6	+1.9	4	3
All Others	127,020	7.5	-0.5	5	4
Total	1,692,020				

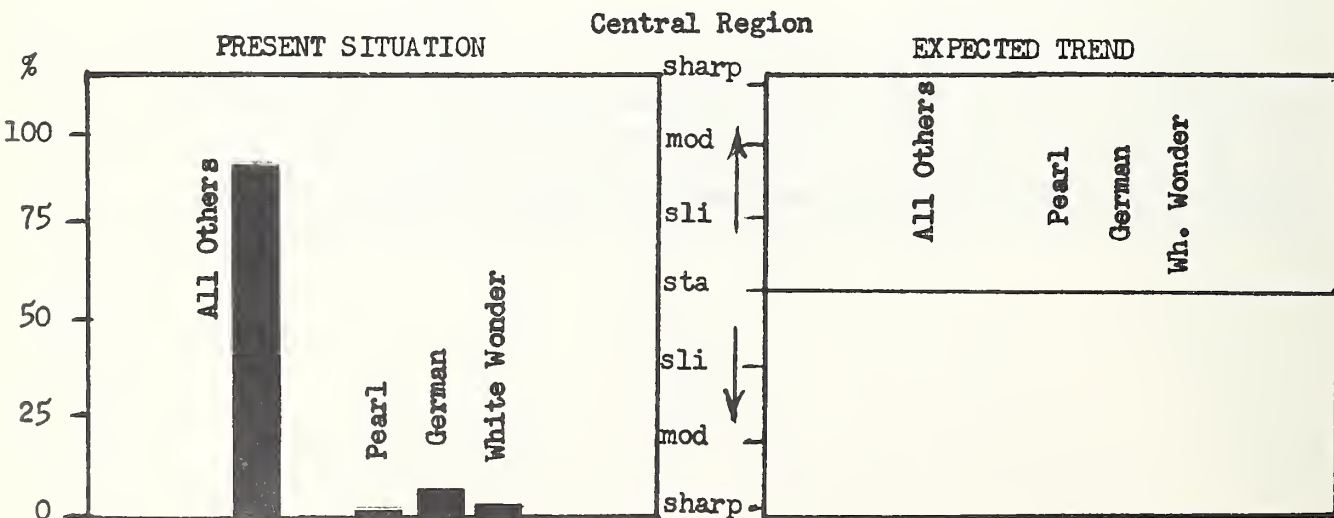
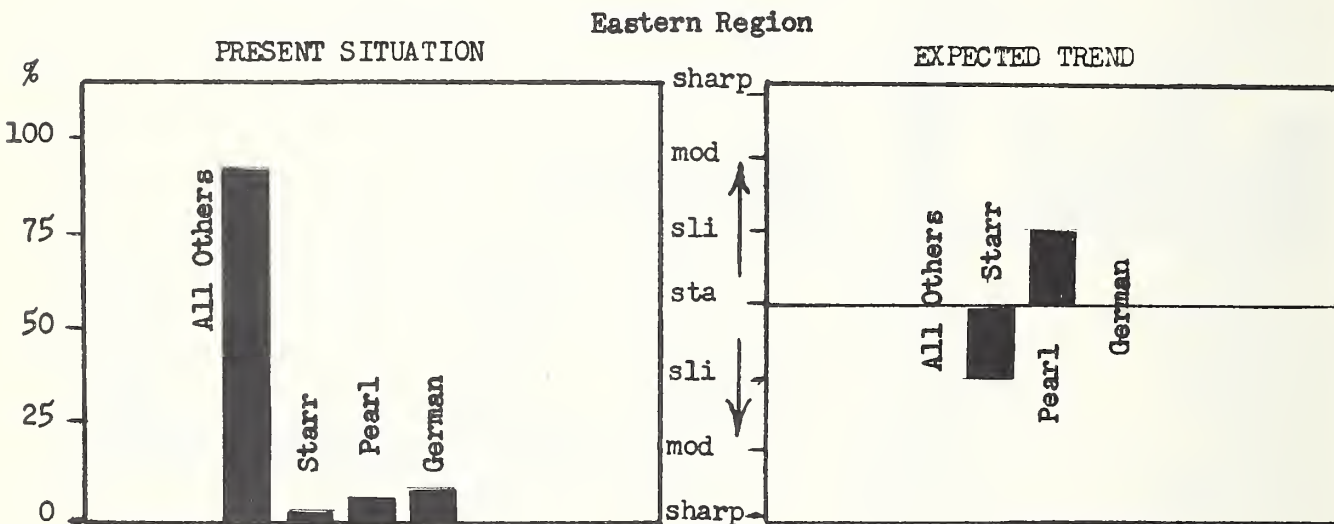
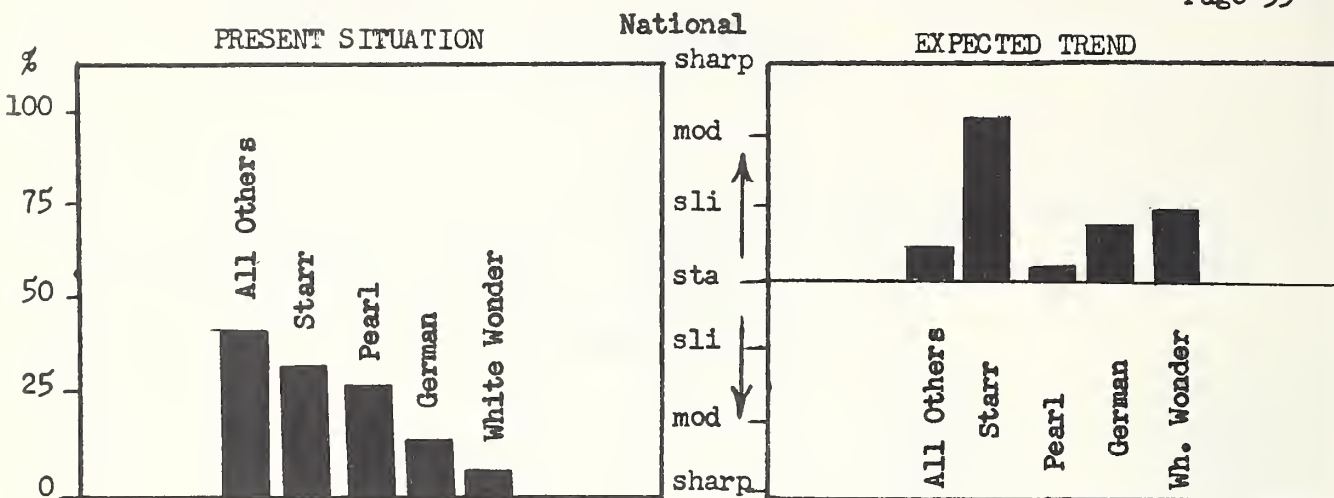
Supplies of Crested Wheatgrass at nine million pounds is the largest in 12 years. This is more than five million pounds above last year's domestic disappearance. Although disappearance has been relatively low for the past five years, it is expected to increase sharply in 1958 because of anticipated lower retail prices, improved moisture conditions in the Plains and western States, and soil bank and conservation needs.

TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Millet

Chart 1

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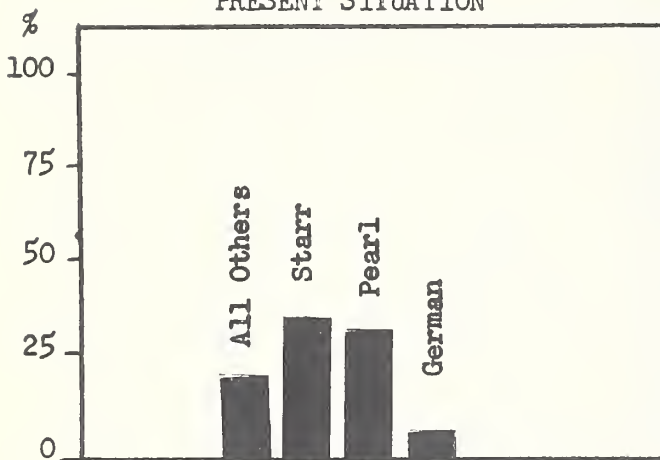
TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS VARIETIES

Millet

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>National</u>					
German	80,100	9.4	+0.7	9	7
Starr	216,800	25.5	+2.2	9	8
Pearl	208,800	24.5	+0.2	9	9
White Wonder	20,500	2.4	-0.9	2	2
All Others	323,500	38.0	+0.3	14	7
Total	849,700		+0.8		
<u>Eastern Region</u>					
German	400	1.7	None	3	3
Starr	200	0.8	-1.0	1	0
Pearl	300	1.3	+1.0	1	1
White Wonder	None				
All Others	21,500	95.9	None	6	4
Total	22,400				
<u>Central Region</u>					
German	6,000	5.3	None	1	1
Starr	None				
Pearl	500	0.4	None	1	1
White Wonder	500	0.4	None	1	1
All Others	106,000	93.8	None	3	1
Total	113,000				

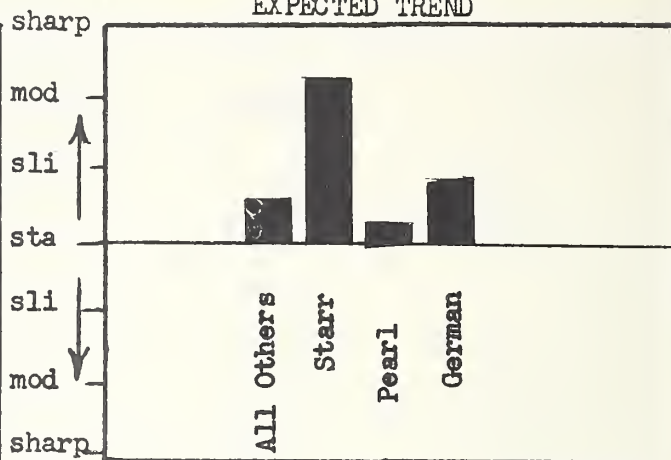
(over)

PRESENT SITUATION

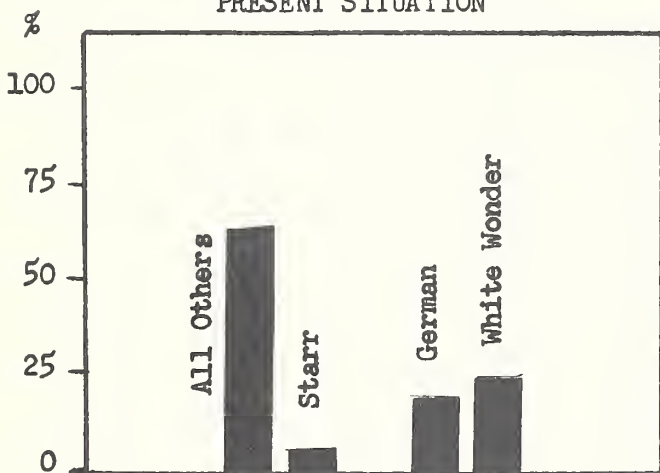


Southern Region

EXPECTED TREND

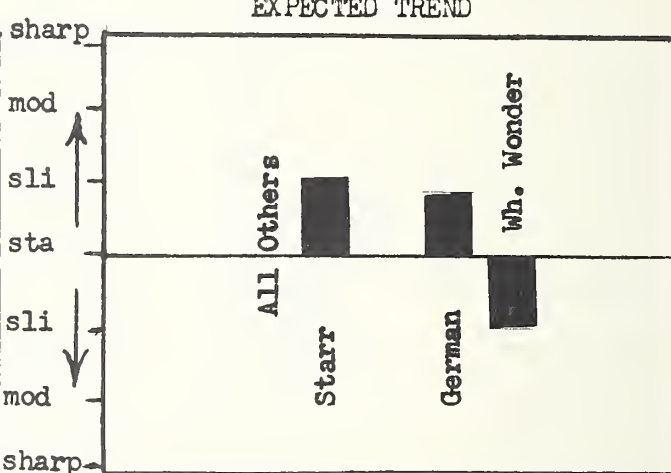


PRESENT SITUATION

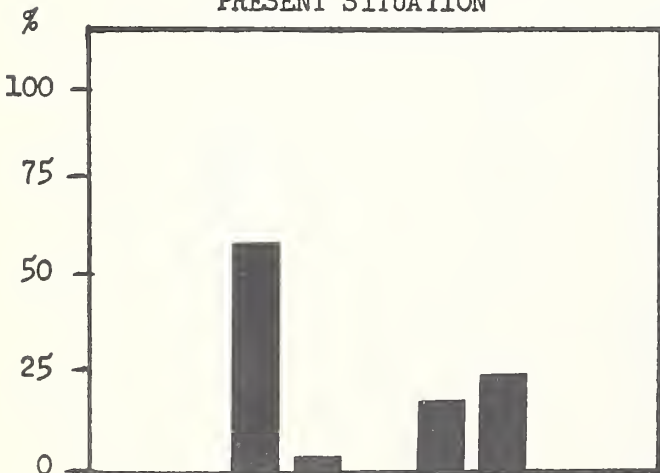


Western Region

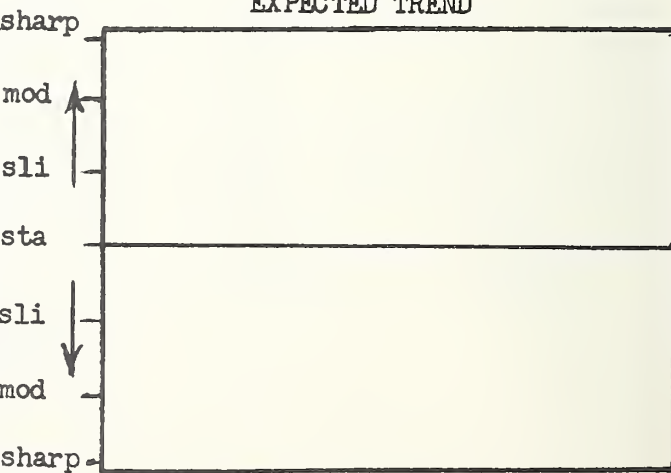
EXPECTED TREND



PRESENT SITUATION



EXPECTED TREND



Millet (cont'd)

Variety	1957 Acreage	Percent of Total	Trend	S T A T E	
				Rptg	Recomg
<u>Southern Region</u>					
German	60,000	9.5	+0.8	4	1
Starr	216,000	34.2	+2.3	7	7
Pearl	208,000	33.0	+0.2	7	7
White Wonder	None				
All Others	146,000	23.1	+0.6	4	1
Total	630,000				
<u>Western Region</u>					
German	13,700	16.2	+0.7	2	2
Starr	600	0.7	+1.0	1	1
Pearl	None				
White Wonder	20,000	23.7	-1.0	1	1
All Others	50,000	59.3	None	1	1
Total	84,300				

Although 75% of the Millet acreage reported was in the Southern States, it is being grown in all four regions and national trends indicate a slight increase. Starr and Pearl Millet comprise 67% of the production in the South and give promise of increasing.

TRENDS IN FORAGE CROPS

Grasses

Crop	1957	Trend	S T A T E	
	Acreage		Rptg	Recomg
<u>Eastern Region</u>				
Buffalograss	None			
Dallasgrass	None			
Rescuegrass	None			
Reed Canarygrass	10,400	None	7	7
Side-Oats Grama	None			
<u>Central Region</u>				
Buffalograss	None			
Dallasgrass	None			
Rescuegrass	None			
Reed Canarygrass	123,000	None	5	5
Side-Oats Grama	None			
<u>Southern Region</u>				
Buffalograss	2,000,000	None	1	1
Dallasgrass	2,640,000	+0.5	7	6
Rescuegrass	3,095,000	+0.05	5	5
Reed Canarygrass	None			
Side-Oats Grama	2,000,000	None	1	1
<u>Western Region</u>				
Buffalograss	300,000	-1.0	1	1
Dallasgrass	None			
Rescuegrass	None			
Reed Canarygrass	28,000	+1.2	4	4
Side-Oats Grama	150,000	+2.0	1	1

The trends remained stationary on each of the grasses surveyed in the eastern, central and southern regions. In the western region Buffalograss was down slight while Reed Canarygrass and Side-Oats Grama showed slight and moderate up-trends respectively.

